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AIM OF AIRCRAFT INQUIRY TO SPEED UP PRODUCTION

Investigation Will Be Carried On to Remove Last Vestige of Elements That Tend to Hold Back United States Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is now fairly well determined that a complete investigation affecting the Government's aircraft program is to begin at once. The Senate Military Committee is to reopen the inquiry completed some weeks ago. The Department of Justice reports it is taking cognizance of the situation, and General Squier, until recently chief signal officer, has requested a full military inquiry. In view of these circumstances, it is now possible for The Christian Science Monitor to make perfectly clear the position of the executive department with respect to this situation. The aim has been and is, to bring about the speediest possible production of aircraft in quantities, in view of the pressing situation in France. So much time has been lost that now, when every factor entering into aircraft production shows a promise of a rapid approach to a normal and satisfactory status under the reorganization, a reiteration of charges has been received with reluctance, but only as a possible further brake on the machinery of production which, as everybody knows, has been grinding too slowly. But with a persistent discussion in the Senate and in the press disturbing the public thought and reawakening distrust, the Administration has requested a full inquiry, not that it expects any official may have been dishonest or guilty of profiteering, but to relieve all the innocent from suspicion and remove the last vestige of elements that tend to hold back production.

One of the first revelations deemed most vital is the truth concerning the sinister influence which persistently, in one way or another, keeps the aircraft department in a state of constant turmoil. If this department is not attacked in one quarter, it is in another, constantly. As the United States aircraft program, carried to completion, would be one of the most powerful instruments tending to bring about Germany's defeat in the West, it is considered that any inquiry will be incomplete which does not trace the causes of all delays and all influences tending to non-production to the origin.

If the Secretary of War has been deceived, it is felt he should be provided with the facts. It is felt that the inquiry should reveal, also, the motive for deceiving him. It is felt that agencies which could deceive him into announcing publicly large shipments of aircraft to France, when in fact none had been shipped, should be revealed to the world. He knows who told him falsely these shipments had been made. That person in turn also knows who told him, and it is felt the inquiry can extend to the root of this matter and bring out the motive for deceiving the Secretary of War. At the end of the story will be found a friend of the enemy. There have been hints and intimations that agents of the enemy are working in Washington. Friends of the Administration feel, now that the President has requested an inquiry, these suspicions may be either confirmed or removed by a thorough investigation.

The influences, changing from time to time like fresh German divisions that take the place of the battle-worn, influences constantly directed toward the one specific purpose of preventing production of aircraft, constitute the quarry of the investigation now to be opened, hit whom it may.

It is often said, this bureau has observed, that non-production has been due to super-optimism, overconfidence, unavoidable delays, etc., but the cause is deeper, as any man here who has his eyes and ears open must know, and the truth is obtainable. Public men who realize the situation feel that even an inquiry into the details of the expenditure of the $650,000,000 appropriated for aircraft is secondary in importance to the uncovering of the condition which has held back production. As a matter of fact The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state, on the authority of an official

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SHIPPING BOARD ASKS $2,223,835,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Estimates submitted to Congress by the Shipping Board call for an appropriation of $2,223,835,000.

For construction of ships authorized by the Urgent Deficiency Bill of 1917, the board has requested an appropriation of $1,386,100,000 and for the purchasing and requisitioning of plants and material $652,000,000. Other estimates include: Acquisition or establishment of plants for shipbuilding, $5,000,000; acquisition of lands and buildings, $50,000,000; operation of all ships proposed in the estimates, $500,000,000; acquisition of plants for construction of concrete ships and construction of concrete ships, $35,000,000; recruiting and instructing officers for American vessels, $10,250,000; developing port facilities, $25,000,000; construction or completing of ships in shipyards and foreign countries, $55,000,000.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether it is the state of the ground, or whether it is the fact that von Hindenburg does not like the prospect, or whether the delay is due to other considerations known only to the German General Staff, it is impossible to say, but it is certain that the renewal of the great battle is still delayed, and that the delay is entirely deleterious to the German chances. The fighting on all the fronts, indeed, has slowed down to the usual trench raids, with the result that there is as much quiet on these fronts as is possible, or as there ever is.

British Aerial Report

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British official communication dealing with aviation issued last night says:

"Rain prevented flying on Monday, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. After this some fighting occurred, in which six hostile machines were brought down. One of our machines is missing.

"After dark 100 bombs were dropped in the neighborhood of Bapaume. One machine did not return."

Conditions in Persia Called Desperate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conditions in Persia are described as desperate in a dispatch to the State Department from the American Legation at Teheran. Famine is declared to be increasing and disease, the message said, is prevalent in most of the cities.

The food shortage, the legation has reported, has forced the population to resort to all manner of terrible practices.

Through American relief societies the United States has already done

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GERMAN ATTACK IS EXPECTED SHORTLY

May Synchronize an Austrian Offensive Against Italy—Germany's Difficulties With Bulgaria—Changes in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Another big German attack is shortly coming, according to information The Christian Science Monitor had today, and with it might synchronize an Austrian offensive against Italy. Meantime, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor said, all was not happy between Germany and her allies, or at any rate, between Germany and Bulgaria. Germany had agreed to Bulgaria's demands regarding the Dobrudja and perhaps the retention of the Dedeagatch Railway, on condition Bulgaria bore her share of the cost of the campaign, but this Bulgaria flatly refused to do. Germany also had an uncertain situation to reckon with in the East where, in the Ukraine, she had shown her hand.

One curious phase of the Russian situation, he said, was the drift of the intelligentsia and the upper classes toward Germany and away from the Allies and a strong turn of Bolshevist opinion away from Germany and toward the Allies. This reversed the situation in the early stages of the revolution, when the intelligentsia looked to the Allies to do something, while the Germans financed the Bolsheviki, so as to increase anarchy in Russia. Mr. Trotzky, at present, appeared, he added, to be showing a very reasonable attitude, though no invitation to the Allies to intervene was yet forthcoming.

BREWERIES GIVEN BIG FREIGHT SPACE

More Than 500,000 Cars Used in One Year in United States in the Transportation of Beers, Wines and Other Liquors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Tremendous totals in rail transportation used in hauling beer, wines and liquors in these days when transportation is such an urgent necessity and a national problem by no means as yet solved are given in Interstate Commerce Commission statistics. In 1914, the last year of world peace, beers, wines and liquors used up 7,771,970 tons of railroad freight facilities. More than 500,000 cars, it is estimated, were used in the transportation of beers, wines and liquors in the year ended June 30, 1914.

The year before the world war was not a particularly exceptional year for alcoholic transportation. The previous year exceeded it in the amount of rail facilities used. The total for that year was 7,858,107 tons. The country's total tonnage in 1913 was larger than the succeeding year, and therefore the percentage to the total that beers, wines and liquors held was slightly lower—.39 per cent, exclusive of some 28,400,000 tons of unassigned tonnage. The year 1912 finds the same percentage, .4 of total holding, with 7,011,674 tons of wines, liquors and beers.

While beer production is decreasing the brewers are making and shipping great quantities of near-beer, near-beer production keeping up fairly well with the falling off in regular beer production, according to brewery trade papers, so that the brewers are in 1918 consuming certainly a great amount of the freight tonnage they used in 1914.

If one inquires of any of the beer-handling railroads of St. Louis, Milwaukee or Chicago how much beer they happen to be hauling nowadays you are likely to get an unsatisfactory answer. They report they don't classify it. Now there are three railroads running through Milwaukee and most of the wines, liquors and beers they report to the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is safe to say, consists of Milwaukee beer. For the year ending June 30, 1915, these railways carried wines, liquors and beers as follows: Tonnage originating on road, 683,557 tons; total tonnage, 759,290 tons.

St. Louis has more railroads, and figures on their wines, liquors and beers shipments are as follows: Tonnage originating on road, 428,472 tons; total tonnage, 668,389 tons. This develops a very probable use of upward of 30,000 cars. This number of course includes cars of Chicago and other beer and liquors, just as the Milwaukee roads' tonnage did. How far short of the actual amount of freight cars used in hauling St. Louis beer and the materials for St. Louis beer this figure is, which as noted contains other beer, is well indicated in a recent United States Supreme Court decision. This decision involved the Anheuser-Busch Brewery of St. Louis. The Supreme Court stated that the railroad tonnage used by this brewery, inclusive of everything—grain cars, cars coming back, etc., was 40,000 cars a year. The court adds that this was approximately one-thirtieth of the total inbound and outbound traffic of the entire city.

St. Louis, it might be observed, is a city of 750,000, and Anheuser-Busch is not the only brewery there. If the breweries of Milwaukee be added to the breweries of St. Louis, the total inbound and outbound beer tonnage of the two cities will easily run over 100,000 cars, on the basis of the Supreme Court's Anheuser-Busch figure.

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BIG MAJORITY FOR PROHIBITION IN HULL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Prohibition during the war and demobilization has been voluntarily voted upon by people of Hull, the result of the poll being declared last night as follows: For prohibition 50,084, against 38,572, the majority in favor of prohibition being 11,512.

DISTILLERS SHOW LARGE PROFITS

Extra Stock Dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent Is Declared by the Securities Corporation for Three Months

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An extra stock dividend of 1½ per cent was declared today by the Distillers' Securities Corporation, together with the usual quarterly disbursement of ½ per cent. A similar extra dividend was declared three months ago.

The Distillers Securities Corporation, according to Poor's Manual, was incorporated Sept. 18, 1902, in New Jersey, to acquire the stock of the Distilling Company of America, the latter having control of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company, Standard Distilling & Distributing Company, the Hannis Distilling Company, and Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., with various distributing companies.

The several companies, owned or controlled by the Distillers Securities Corporation, are engaged in the manufacture, distribution and sale of spirits, alcohol, bourbon, rye whiskey, and their compounding and blending. These companies and their branches comprise in all more than 100 distinct plants, including distilleries, bonded and free warehouses, distributing houses, stores, etc., located in nearly every important city of the United States.

In June, 1915, the Distillers Securities Corporation sold all of its holdings of $6,350,000 of the $12,000,000 common stock of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, for upward of $2,500,000.

The Distillers Securities Corporation owns over 98 per cent of the outstanding common stock and over 95 per cent of the outstanding preferred stock of the Distilling Company of America.

On Oct. 18, 1916, the date of its last annual meeting, this company owned substantially all of the capital stock of The Distilling Company of America, and as owner of such stock, a resolution was unanimously adopted at said meeting, recommending the dissolution of The Distilling Company of America and subsidiary companies.

Proceedings looking toward the dissolution of the Distilling Company of America were halted in December, 1916, by certain holders of United States Industrial Alcohol Company and Cuba Distilling Company preferred stocks, who instituted proceedings in the State of New Jersey. In March, 1917, Vice-Chancellor Lane handed down an opinion in the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, N. J., enjoining the dissolution. In April, 1917, appeals were filed in the State Court of Errors and Appeals.

In August, 1917, all distilling companies were ordered to stop the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, effective Sept. 8, 1917.

AMERICAN RECORD FOR RIVETING BEATEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A London firm has completely "knocked out" America's record in the matter of riveting, and it is now up to some American firm to return the compliment. The American squad, according to reports here, recently created a record for America by "knocking down" 2720 rivets in a working day.

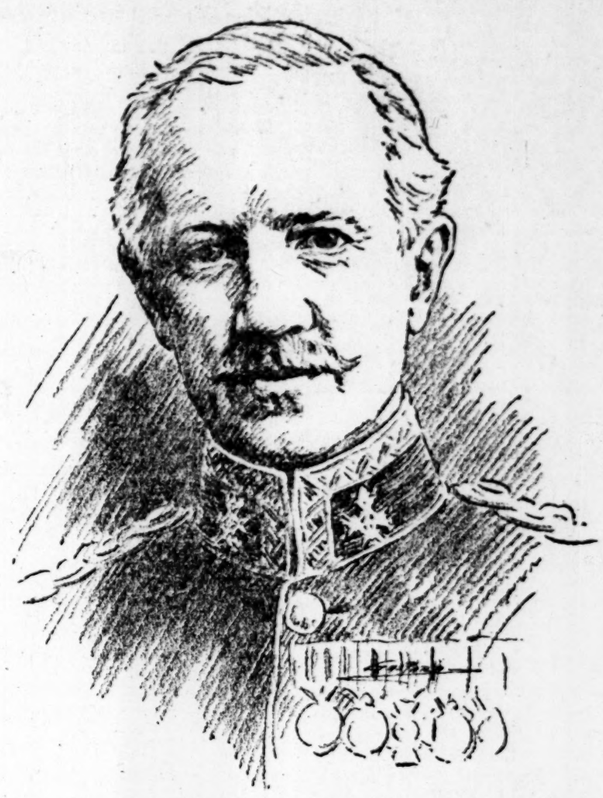
Yesterday before visitors from the American Embassy, the Admiralty, the Labor Ministry and the Warship Production Department the champion squad of Messrs. Fraser & Fraser, Ltd., Bromley-by-Bow, began the riveting of margarine tanks for the Ministry of Food at 6:30 a. m. and when work was suspended at 1 p. m. for dinner they had beaten the American record with 2920 rivets. For the full test the British working day of 9½ hours was reduced to the American nine-hour day and eventually the British squad achieved the great feat of knocking down 4276 rivets.

The riveter who broke the record was Robert Farrant, using a pneumatic riveting tool weighing 28½ pounds and delivering 1000 blows per minute. He had the assistance of two holder-ups, serving alternate spells of an hour each and holding a 16-pound tool against the rivet from inside the tank.

In addition there were two boys serving red-hot rivets and a sixth man knocking away temporary bolts holding the sheets in place.

AMERICAN LECTURES IN FRANCE

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—James Kerney, director of the Franco-American Committee of Public Information, has made arrangements for several lectures at French universities and colleges throughout France on what America is doing in the war. The first lecture will be delivered at the Sorbonne on May 23.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Photograph from Underwood & Underwood

Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice

Former Director of Military Operations whose charges against members of the Government have stirred the political circles in Great Britain

ENTIRE COLLEGE IN PROHIBITION DEMAND

LEWISTON, Me.—Faculty and students of Bates College, voting in a body, today unanimously adopted resolutions demanding national prohibition and calling upon the President, Senate and House of Representatives to use their influence to this end. This is believed to be the first vote of the kind taken by a New England college.

SPONSORS TO ASK SUFFRAGE VOTE

Consideration of the Federal Amendment by United States Senate Expected Soon—Loss of Strength Due to Tactics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Supporters of the federal suffrage amendment will probably ask for consideration of the measure in the Senate within the next few days. It is now believed that no good purpose can be served by putting the matter off any longer, as there is little or no hope that any of the "standpatters" will, under any circumstances, support the amendment. In other words, as explained by senators on Tuesday, the Suffrage Party is as strong in the Senate as it is likely to be this session of Congess, and there is no disposition to let the question go over till next session. No difficulty will be experienced in bringing up the amendment, as only a majority is required, though two-thirds of those voting was essential to make it the "special order."

In peculiar contrast with the statements emanating from the National Woman's Party, the strongest supporters of the woman's cause in the Senate are displaying extreme caution in making predictions and in forming estimates. So far as can be learned at the present, it is impossible to predict with certainty what is going to happen, as the vote appears to be so close that one Senator can swing the balance either way. Senator Vardaman of Mississippi voted against making the amendment a special order on Monday, but he is expected to vote for the final passage of the bill. On the other hand, Senator Beckham of Kentucky, who voted favorably on Monday, will probably vote against the adoption of the amendment. Senator Curtis, the Republican whip, whose knowledge of actual conditions is perhaps the most dependable in this connection, believes that the Suffrage Party can muster 63 votes if every member is present and every one votes; the minimum number required would be 64. Some members, however, will be absent, and others will be paired, but the sponsors of the amendment will undoubtedly take the final roll call, with due regard to every contingency.

Many friends of the suffrage cause are rather inclined to doubt the wisdom of the tactics recently pursued by the National Woman's Party. Threatening to picket the White House, they were warned not to do this, and are said to have promised. They were also warned to leave senators alone and to avoid lobbying at this time. This they have consistently refused to do, although it is probably true that their activities have cost the suffrage party more than one vote.

GULF COAST SHIP LAUNCHINGS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Eight large wooden ships under construction for the Government will be launched in Gulf Coast ship yards within the next 10 days, the Southern Pine Association announced today. Five of them will be launched this week.

ULSTER WORKERS CALL ON PREMIER

Unionist Party Meeting to Be Asked to Indorse Government's Irish Proposals—Extension of Home Rule to Scotland Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—There have been various developments concerning the Government's Irish policy. An Ulster Trade Union deputation is at present in London, and has had lengthy interviews with prominent people, including the Prime Minister. Yesterday they met Labor members at the House of Commons, and interviewed Mr. Bonar Law. It is possible they will again see the Prime Minister.

Yesterday 70 Unionist members met at the House of Commons, Lord Claude Hamilton presiding, to advocate "no compromise over Home Rule," and a memorial, signed by 57 members, was drafted for presentation to Mr. Bonar Law, demanding a party meeting. It is understood the Unionist leaders are to summon a meeting of the party, which will be asked to indorse the Government's Irish proposals.

Mr. Bonar Law's position in the Government depends on the support of the Unionist Party, and he has always insisted that he would only remain so long as this support was not withdrawn. So far as can be judged, there is no reason to think it will be withdrawn now.

Another deputation which waited on Walter Long, on behalf of the Navy League, urged the maintenance of Imperial control over Irish harbors and communications, and came away satisfied.

The Scottish National Committee, which secured a second reading for the Scottish Home Rule Bill in 1913, met yesterday for the first time since the war and decided to ask the Government so to frame the Irish bill as to permit of the immediate extension of a similar measure of self-government to Scotland and the consequent establishment of a complete federal system for the United Kingdom. The Scottish Liberal members have reasserted as a party their point of view on Home Rule for Scotland and have asked the Government to appoint a committee to report upon this matter.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Edward Carson appeals today in a letter to the press to the Unionist Ministers and party to compel a reconsideration of the Home Rule proposals before a fratricidal conflict is precipitated at a time when every energy should be devoted to the prosecution of the war. The action of the Nationalists, Sinn Fein and Roman Catholic hierarchy, he says, has demonstrated how useless imperial reservations and paper safeguards must be in any Irish settlement.

He further asserts that the Government have no intention of enforcing conscription for Ireland and says the situation has so changed that the vast body of Southern Irish Unionists no longer support the action of Lord Midleton and other Southern Unionist delegates to the convention.

He adds that the Government have the clearest evidence in their hands that Sinn Fein is and has been in alliance with Germany and asks if the Government has calculated the

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HOUSE OF COMMONS TO DISCUSS THE MAURICE INCIDENT

Government to Regard Mr. Asquith's Motion for Inquiry as Vote of Censure and to Resist It — Issue Briefly Stated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Mr. H. H. Asquith has put down the following motion, which will be discussed in the House of Commons, tomorrow: "That a select committee of this House be appointed to inquire into the allegations of the incorrectness of certain statements of ministers of the Crown to this House, contained in a letter of Major-General Maurice, late Director of Military Operations, published in the press on May 7.

The Government's offer in the House yesterday, was to appoint a court of honor, consisting of two judges, to inquire into the charges of misstatements alleged against the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Asquith was dissatisfied with this, and gave notice of his motion, which will be treated by the Government as a vote of censure and resisted.

According to some statements, the Government are withdrawing their offer of a court of honor, and will leave the question at issue to be settled by the House itself by means of a debate on Mr. Asquith's motion. If this is so, there will be no inquiry, and the Lower House will have to decide, after Thursday's discussion, whether or not it is prepared to turn out the Government on this issue.

The idea of a court of honor did not find much favor with the members when broached by Mr. Bonar Law and on the other hand the idea of a select committee was also regarded as having disadvantages.

A good deal of heat was generated during yesterday's discussion in the House, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Asquith being very pressing in their questions to the Government. Whether from all this turmoil the real question at issue will be brought to light and settled one way or the other, remains to be seen.

As put to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by a soldier, intimately acquainted both with the situation at the front and with the political situation at home, the issue is this, that the army at present, according to some reports, "feels very sore" against the Government or against members of the Government including the Prime Minister, and that it feels it is being made the scapegoat for their faults. It is because he is voicing this feeling that General Maurice's letter is serious.

As for the actual points he made in his letter, the same critic thought they were of relatively little importance. Mr. Bonar Law quite probably made a slip in regard to the Versailles War Council, owing to the simple fact that he would get his information at second or third hand, while as to Mr. Lloyd George's alleged misstatements, they were matters of detail and Mr. Lloyd George is notoriously easy-going on points of detail. The Government at any rate, The Christian Science Monitor understands, feel they have a full reply to General Maurice and await Thursday's debate with confidence.

General Maurice's Letter

Charges Government With Inaccurate Statements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—General Maurice, formerly Director of Military Operations on the Imperial General Staff, has dropped a bombshell into the political world this morning by a startling letter to the press, in which he flatly contradicts statements made in Parliament by Messrs. Lloyd George and Bonar Law. The specific points he makes are that, contrary to Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons on April 23, who said the extension of the British front in France was not dealt with at all by the Versailles War Council, this matter was in fact dealt with. "I was at Versailles when the question was decided by the Supreme War Council, to whom it had been referred," says General Maurice.

Describing this as only the last of a series of misstatements by ministers, General Maurice further characterizes as incorrect a statement by Mr. Lloyd George on April 9 implying "that Sir Douglas Haig's fighting strength on the eve of the great battle which began on March 21 had not been diminished," and another statement in the same speech that there was only one white division in Mesopotamia and only three in Egypt and Palestine, the rest being either Indians or mixed with a very small proportion of British troops in these divisions.

Continuing, General Maurice says his letter represents no military plot and has been shown to no other soldier. "I am by descent and conviction as sincere a democrat as the Prime Minister, and the last thing I desire is to see the Government of our country in the hands of the soldiers."

His reasons for acting as he has done, he adds, are that the statements quoted above are known by a large number of soldiers to be incorrect and this knowledge is breeding such distrust of the Government as can only

end in impairing the splendid morale of the troops at a time when everything possible should be done to raise it.

"I have, therefore, decided," he says, "fully realizing the consequence to myself that my duty as a citizen must override my duty as a soldier and I ask you to publish this letter in the hope that Parliament may see fit to order an investigation into statements I have made."

Regarding General Maurice's letter, Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons this afternoon, announced that the Government proposed to appoint two judges as a court of honor to investigate General Maurice's charges. It would not be necessary to introduce a bill for this purpose. The military discipline question would be dealt with by the Army Council in the ordinary course. The most secret documents would have to be investigated. A select committee would be unsuitable to deal with the matter.

Should Mr. Asquith desire it there could be a discussion, but it would be better taken after the judges had reported. Replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law said the Government would give a day for discussion of the question. The Chancellor added that the Government could not be carried on if an inquiry into ministers' conduct should be considered necessary whenever their action was challenged by servants of the Crown, who had occupied a high position. As, however, the allegations affected the ministers' honor the Government proposed an inquiry into the charge of misstatements. Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. Asquith's question if a bill would be introduced to enable the judges to take evidence on oath, said: "We do not consider that necessary. Every one involved will be only too ready to give all the information at their disposal."

Replying to Sir Edward Carson the Chancellor said the inquiry must obviously be held in private. Mr. Bonar Law said he would be glad to allow Mr. Asquith to nominate the two judges if he so desired. The disciplinary proceedings would not be suspended pending the finding of the court of inquiry.

May Provoke Crisis

Maurice Incident Makes Political Situation More Complicated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — General Maurice's amazing letter to the press today is certain to provoke a tremendous reaction in Parliament and in all likelihood will provoke another political crisis. Coming on the head of the Irish difficulty and the recent shakings the Government has received in connection with its press affiliations and other matters it makes the political situation still more complicated.

The Prime Minister may have a complete reply to General Maurice's charges, but his words will be very closely scrutinized and probably very frank speaking will be required to allay the distrust caused by recent events at the front, by press criticisms, and now brought to a head by this letter. The Premier is faced with a serious situation, but it is often in such cases that he shows his great abilities and qualities to the most effect.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, C. B., is well known to both English and American journalists, to whom, as Director of Military Operations, he used to address those informative weekly reviews of the military situation, which were cabled to The Christian Science Monitor. Consequently as Director of Military Operations, on the one hand, he was in a unique position to form correct military judgments and had first-hand knowledge of facts relative to the British forces in France, which make his criticisms the more startling; and on the other hand his regular contact with the press put him in a position to judge more accurately than perhaps any other soldier what the effects of his letter would be.

General Maurice might be called a typical British soldier, a man of uniquely lucid mentality and therefore capable of remarkably clear exposition. He gained the confidence of all journalists by his clear common sense, the accuracy and fullness of his information and the soldierly reticence where reticence was clearly necessary.

He belonged, in fact, to the Robertson school of soldiers, highly trained both in the matter of book knowledge and actual experience in the field and, in all respects, revealing an efficiency which had given him a distinguished career in the army extending over 26 years. Ever since 1915, Sir Frederick has been Director of Military Operations at the War Office and until lately at any rate enjoyed to a unique degree the confidence of the Prime Minister.

Inquiry Demanded

Press Comments on Gravity of the Charges

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—No attempt is made by the London newspapers to conceal the gravity of the charges made by General Maurice and a searching parliamentary inquiry is demanded.

The Westminster Gazette

The Westminster Gazette finds there is a widespread uneasiness regarding what it terms the tendency of public officials to withhold information from the public and it demands more plain dealing by the Government. "Civilians have not been at all exacting in their demands for information from the Government," says The Westminster Gazette. "They have cheerfully submitted to the familiar plea that it is not in the public interest to give this or that information. They have suspended their right of private judgment even when, the reasons of reticence seem remote and far-fetched; but they expect such disclosures as are made to be truthful and honest, and they are mystified and puzzled when time after time it is found that some answer to questions in Parliament means something different from what it appears to mean."

The Globe

There can be no compromise. The question is one of fact and of two contradictories, one of which must be false. We suspend judgment. We hope that the public will do the same, but the only condition on which that can be done is the immediate promise of a searching inquiry conducted by men with the highest authority and above all suspicion of either military or political influence.

The Star

The Star says that General Maurice's action, coming after the loss of Jellicoe, Robertson and Trenchard, shows beyond question that there is something wrong with the present government in its relations to the navy and army. The investigation General Maurice demands must be ordered; it must be a secret inquiry intrusted to an absolutely independent and impartial body, with instructions to report without delay.

The Evening Standard

The Evening Standard regards General Maurice's action as the most important issue raised by the latter, adding:

"We deprecate emphatically any acceptance of the principle that a distinguished soldier may compel the ministers to submit to a formal inquiry concerning points in their administration of which he disapproves."

The Daily Telegraph

The Daily Telegraph thinks Thursday's debate will be the most serious than any the Government has had to face involving the question of its continuance in power. The paper is convinced that the Ministers acted in perfect good faith when they made the statements which General Maurice contradicts, and believes they merely repeated information supplied by their military advisers. The Daily Telegraph believes the country has complete and justifiable confidence in the Government, but adds: "There is no doubt that the opposition led by Mr. Asquith regards the time as ripe for it to accept the responsibility of office. It is for the House of Commons to chose. The alternative government would be exclusively a radical one."

The Daily Graphic

Mr. Asquith's intervention indicates that the political truce is now at an end. We must anticipate a new political struggle centering around the question of the Premier's honor.

The Daily Mail

The Daily Mail, which strongly supports Mr. Lloyd George, and is as strongly inimical to Mr. Asquith, says the debate on Mr. Asquith's motion will afford him the needed opportunity for an attempt to bring about a parliamentary crisis. It remarks that when General Maurice said that no soldier had seen his letter, he did not say that no politician had seen it. "This omission," The Daily Mail adds, "coupled with Mr. Asquith's maneuvers in Parliament on Tuesday, suggests that the old gang believes it has found a weapon which will destroy the Government. We believe these infatuated partisans have made one more miscalculation. The nation has no confidence in the discredited and dilatory politicians and their pacificist hangers-on, who were driven from office 18 months ago."

The Evening News

We understand that both Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George are anxious to meet the general's charges at once and consider they have a very good answer indeed to them. The Prime Minister, when he made his statement as to the strength of the forces in France and Flanders at the beginning of this year and as to the number of white divisions in Palestine and Mesopotamia, was basing it on figures supplied to him by the War Office authorities. It is stated that he has had no reason since to doubt the correctness of the figures.

The Morning Post

The Morning Post says that the Premier's own act brought the Government to the present serious pass. He refused, it declares, to take the advice of soldiers, the Germans took advantage of the situation and the Premier threw the blame on the soldiers. The Morning Post adds: "The hand of Nemesis is now stretched out. Mr. Lloyd George will need all his nimbleness to avoid being cracked on the wheel of destiny. He has had his chance and has proved himself unfit for the work in hand. But nobody can rejoice, who considers the alternative, at the prospect offered."

The Daily Express

General Maurice is attacked by The Daily Express, which hopes and believes that "the Government will dispose of this latest mare's nest in such an unmistakable manner that the unrestricted warfare, which lately has been an unedifying feature of political life will disappear."

The Times

"General Maurice's challenge is one which no Government can afford to ignore or merely rebut. Unless and until it is disproved, it will profoundly shake public confidence in every statement of the Government and revive those mischievous controversies of last winter, which were the greatest stumbling block in our preparations for the German offensive.

The Manchester Guardian

The Government has no alternative but to clear itself completely in the eyes of the country, for these statements went to the heart of the responsibility for our recent reverses.

WAR CONFERENCE RESUMED IN INDIA

Viceroy Refuses Discussion of Resolution Dealing With Abolition of Racial Distinction and Offering Self-Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DELHI, India (April 29)—At the resumed war conference, Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, refused discussion of the resolution by Mr. Khapade, dealing with the abolition of racial distinction and offering the people early self-government in India to arouse their enthusiastic support of the war. Lord Chelmsford explained that such a resolution was incompatible with the conference's objects, particularly in the presence of ruling chiefs.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, the Begum of Bhopal and many other well-known Indians desired the Viceroy to reply to King George's message expressing India's loyalty and determination to support the Empire in this crisis.

The Maharaja of Cashmere proposed a resolution indorsing the man-power committee's proposals for a large increase in voluntary recruitment and the need of a substantial increase in the number of commissions granted Indians, with a substantial increase in pay of Indian soldiers, and also asking the Government to consider the establishment of publicity and employment bureaux in the provinces.

The recommendation of the Resources Committee, concerning the reduction of railway traffic, construction of river craft and measures to stimulate agricultural waste land development were also approved.

Lord Chelmsford in his closing remarks referred to the proceedings as an inspiration. They had come, he said, from every part of India, sinking all minor differences on behalf of King and country and the conference record would witness to the Empire that Indians were acquitting themselves like men.

Amid much enthusiasm the Viceroy read a long list of contributions of men and money from various princes.

April 27 — The war conference representative of all Indian activities and politics which opened, today, was marked by the reading of a message from the King-Emperor and by a striking speech from the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford. Princes were prominent, some of them in their uniforms as British staff officers, testifying to the close cooperation of India and Britain on the battle field.

A feature of the second sitting will be reports on man-power and resources by two important committees, whose names the Viceroy announced. One idea underlying Lord Chelmsford's speech was the necessity of India, if she was to realize her hopes for her own future, of bearing her full share of the burden of the present world struggle. The liberty of the world had to be secured, he said, in a striking passage before any liberalizing of India's political institutions could have any substance. He strongly emphasized his argument that this was India's war as much as anybody's, and he spoke gravely and warningly of Germany's weapon of propaganda "a weapon stronger than armaments, the disruption of her enemies' internal forces."

The loyal neutrality of the Ameer of Afghanistan was a bulwark against such intrigue, but in Afghanistan as in India there were turbulent and mischief-making elements, and India should be ready to assist the Ameer by showing him a spectacle of a united India, unresponsive to anarchistic intrigue, and by assisting him militarily if ever necessary to repel aggression from without.

In general, the Viceroy argued India's bond in peace must stand in war, and not be made a scrap of paper; that India must align herself with the British dominions and as loyally as they; that Britain, in short, must be able to rely on India so far as the East was concerned. From that conference he expected to flow unity of purpose and cheerfulness in sacrifice.

ULSTER WORKERS CALL ON PREMIER

(Continued from page one)

part that organization will play in the new Irish Government.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Unionist members of Parliament are signing a requisition asking Mr. Bonar Law to summon a party meeting for Thursday in order that a full statement may be made concerning the Home Rule Bill.

Orangemen Elect

Members of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Choose Their Officers

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—At the Tuesday afternoon business session of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Loyal Orange Institution, the committee on state of the order reported that about 35 per cent of the members of the order are with the colors in support of democracy. The committee on donations to the Orange Home at Hatboro, Pa., announced receipts as $1439.88. And the committee on legal affairs was given further time in reference to the rights of incorporated bodies.

The officers, who were elected by the Grand Lodge and later installed by Supreme Grand Master George Stewart of Clinton, Mass., are as follows: George E. Bemister, grand master; James Lawthers, first deputy grand master; Stewart Gow, second deputy grand master; James Jaynes, grand secretary; John Given, grand treasurer; Thomas G. Love, grand chaplain; Hugh Thompson, director of ceremonies; Samuel Leckie, assistant director of ceremonies; Murdock McKillop, grand lecturer; Joseph Strong, assistant grand lecturer; Arthur Duncan, grand inside tyler; Horatio Green, grand outside tyler; George Davison, William E. Selig and Charles Coulter, finance committee; Robert M. Porters, James Henderson and Adam Bustard, trustees. George C. Bemister, James Jaynes and Robert Rogers were elected as delegates to the Supreme Grand Lodge to be held in Chicago in August.

AIM OF AIRCRAFT INQUIRY TO SPEED UP PRODUCTION

(Continued from page one)

who has examined every item on the list of these expenditures, that no irregularities will be found. It is a fact that late in the winter the President was so concerned over the shipping and aircraft situations that no other subjects occupied his attention. Both of these important and vital departments are reorganized and well in hand. One evidence of this improvement is the fact that the aircraft department is again attacked.

Investigations Planned

Two or Possibly Three Separate Inquiries May Be Started

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans were under way today for two, or possibly three, separate investigations of aircraft production.

The Department of Justice's inquiry, ordered by President Wilson, was begun under the direction of Assistant Atty.-Gen. William L. Frierson. One of his first steps will be to examine the report submitted to the President by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, and call upon Mr. Borglum for evidence to support his charges of graft and pro-German intrigue.

Senator G. E. Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, announced that the committee proposed to reopen its airplane inquiry and "put its finger on the man responsible" for deficiencies in the aviation program. A sub-committee to meet in executive session will be appointed to begin work within a week.

President Wilson still had before him the request of Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer, and former director of army aviation, for an investigation by a military court.

CITIES SEEK TO BORROW MONEY

Medford officials appeared before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance, today, in advocacy of a bill permitting the city to borrow $50,000, outside the debt limit, for the purpose of constructing a school building. The bill was advocated by Mayor Benjamin F. Maines, Representatives James Morrison and Fred J. Burrell, and Superintendent of Schools F. H. Nickerson. There was no opposition. Representative Warren E. Tarbell of Brookfield, presented the request of the selectmen of Sturbridge that they be allowed to borrow an additional $30,000 for installing a public water supply system, the $45,000 allowed last year having been found insufficient for the purpose.

PITTSBURGH - ERIE HIGHWAY

Service of the United Press Associations

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Judge Carnahan, in the Common Pleas Court, has signed the charter of the Perry Highway Association. The organization has planned the construction of Pittsburgh-Erie Highway through Washington County and due north, 130 miles in length and connecting at Erie with the Buffalo-Albany-New York highway.

COAL DISTRIBUTOR IS NAMED

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appointment of C. H. White, vice-president of the Clarkson Coal Mining Company of Ohio, and a man of wide experience in coal shipping, as manager of Lake and Canadian coal distribution for the Fuel Administration, was announced today.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

much to help the Persians. Some time ago the department was obliged to explain to the Persian Government, in response to a request for a loan, that it was not possible for the United States to lend money directly except to a co-belligerent, but the department interested private parties, who supplied more money than was asked for by the Persians in the shape of a government loan.

Italian Troops Hold Mountain Position

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three hundred Italian troops, who were cut off during the great Italian retreat last fall, still hold a strongly fortified position in the mountains of Cimalais, east of Longarone, despite determined Austrian efforts to capture them. This information was brought to the Italian Army by a prisoner, who escaped from an Austrian camp, and it was cabled today to the Italian Embassy here.

Allied Positions Being Strengthened

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The allied forces are strengthening their positions all along the line in northern France, says a statement today by the British Military Mission.

"Were it not practically certain that another great attack will be delivered by the Germans in the very near future, one might be misled by the number of small operations and successful raids into thinking that the situation had settled down into the old stationary trench warfare phase again," said the statement. "The enemy is experiencing great difficulty with his transportation and communication service. In addition to our harasing fire, heavy rain has fallen in Flanders and the German is now realizing in old Ypres salient what Flanders mud is."

Deportations Are Again Started

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wholesale deportations of the civilian population from the invaded districts of northern Italy have started again, the Italian Embassy is advised from Rome. Men and women between the ages of 16 and 55 are directed to distant Austrian centers, the message says. It adds that outrages are committed against the women and the families are purposely separated, the members being scattered in different localities.

German Army Enrollments

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seven hundred men of Brussels, born in Belgium of German parentage, but Belgian citizens by adoption, have been taken to Germany to be enrolled in the army, according to an official dispatch today from France.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday reads:

"On the battle front in the morning hours the artillery activity was lively. On the northern bank of the Lys advances by English companies failed. Betwen the Ancre and the Somme the enemy employed Australians for a night attack. On both sides of the Corbie-Bray road they succeeded in reaching our foremost line. For the rest their twice-repeated attack broke down before our posts with heavy losses. The artillery battle continued until daylight with the greatest intensity.

"South of Brimont storming detachments pushed forward across the Aisne Canal into the enemy's positions near Coucy and brought back some prisoners.

"In the harbor establishments of Mariupol (on the north shore of the Sea of Azov) we were bombarded by Russian ships.

"Strong English detachments yesterday evening attacked Bulgarian positions south of Lake Doiran (Macedonian theater). They were repulsed."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday)—Today's official statement follows:

"On Sunday the British made an attack on the eastern side of the Jordan, but were repulsed. They had made extensive preparations to capture the connecting roads east of the Jordan.

"On the morning of April 30, troops and artillery assembled on the heights and crossed the Jordan; others advanced near Aritha Aselt with the intention of attacking our rear, but our troops, in conjunction with the Germans, frustrated the enemy's intention. Col. Ali Fuad Bey's troops withstood for eight days the stubborn assaults of the brave enemy.

"In various engagements our orders were speedily executed and the reserves came up quickly. The British retreated toward the Jordan, suffering heavy losses in men and matériel. They are being pursued by us. The booty has not yet been ascertained."

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — The text of today's official statement reads:

"As the result of successful minor operations carried out last night, our line between the Somme and Ancre rivers has been advanced a short distance in three localities. We captured several prisoners.

"The hostile artillery has been active during the night between Locon and Robecq, and in the neighborhood of St. Julien. Early this morning the enemy's artillery developed increased activity in the Meteren-Kemmel sector."

The War Office issued a statement on Tuesday night, which reads:

"Our own and the enemy's artillery have been very active north of the Lys and have shown some activity on other parts of the battle fronts."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Today's official statement follows:

"There was very great activity of the artillery on both sides during the night north and south of the Avre.

"Raids attempted by the enemy west of Montdidier and in the regions of Thennes and Givesnes were broken up by the French, who took prisoners.

"There is nothing to report from the rest of the front."

The War Office on Tuesday night issued the following statement:

"There was considerable artillery activity from Hailles to Villers-Bretonneux (Amiens front). An enemy surprise attack south of Hartmannsweilerkopf was repulsed.

"Yesterday we brought down in air fighting four German machines. Ten others fell out of control within the German lines. We dropped 4½ tons of bombs on Flary-le-Martel, Messines, Ham, Guiscard and Noyon stations."

ROME, Italy (Wednesday) — The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office on Tuesday:

"The Italians dispersed hostile patrols on various parts of the front. The enemy artillery firing was generally desultory, except for some harassing fire on the lines and houses in Brenta Valley. Italian artillery concentrated on enemy troops south of Sismon.

"British aviators brought down three hostile machines, and bombed the enemy's back area between the Astica and the Brenta."

SINKING OF U-BOATS INCREASES

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The sinking of enemy submarines has increased steadily and the sinking of merchant ships has fallen steadily, declared T. J. MacNamara, M. P., for North Camberwell, and parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, in a speech at Bristol last night. The output of tonnage month by month is well ahead of last year.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 11.

Number that have voted against, 6.

Number that have yet to vote, 37.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

LEADER OF RUSSELL SECT AIDS ACCUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Joseph B. Rutherford, leader of the Pastor Russell sect, whose pacificist activities have caused the arrest of several of its members in various cities, appeared in the Federal Building in Brooklyn on Monday and renewed the bail for Giovanni De Cecca, who is charged with having sent an allegedly seditious letter to a man at Camp Upton.

The letter in question is declared to have stated, in effect, that it was better to serve a jail term for resisting conscription than to serve in a trench. De Cecca's case was continued until May 20.

Mr. Rutherford has said that he doesn't knew when the next number of Kingdom News will be issued. This is the publication for circulating which representatives of the International Bible Students Association, the Pastor Russell organization, have been arrested in Massachusetts and other states.

GERMANY AND PEACE REPORTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Reuter message from Rome says that Germany has apparently spread the report that the Pope will issue a new peace proposal on Whitsunday, for circulation in Entente countries, with the intent of affecting their resistance. There is as yet no confirmation of the rumor.

A Six-Year-Old Hand-Brush

Ever have a hand-brush in daily use six years? The one in the picture has been in an office and has stood up under the strain like a thoroughbred.

It's the Pro-phy-lac-tic Hand-Brush, and not everyone knows about it. Sells for one dollar, whereas most of the others you can pick up anywhere for 10 to 25 cents. This hand-brush is made for particular people who know the economy in buying articles of supreme quality—even when it comes to hand-brushes.

The Pro-phy-lac-tic Hand-Brush is a fine, generously sized brush—bristles of the best quality boar possible to get in the world's market — set in aluminum, and riveted to a specially finished hard-wood back. Good looking, but nothing coarse about it; built to stand many years' hard service. The *feel* of the brush is firm, but the bristles are not *harsh;* it will clean the most delicate hands and finest skin without scratching. The bristles will never come out, become soft, or slop over the sides. Will stand soaking in any temperature or hardness of water and the rawest soap can't hurt it.

To have a hand-brush like the Pro-phy-lac-tic—don't you honestly think a dollar would be well spent? Remember, you use a hand-brush practically every day in the year, and this one will last years. If so, ask for one at a store. Failing to find it there send us a dollar and your brush will be mailed you at once, packed well in a box.

If when you receive your brush you feel you haven't your dollar's worth, let us know. Your dollar will be returned.

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SALONIKA DAYS; SALONIKA WAYS

City Presents Strange Medley of East and West—The Salonika Crowd With Its Many Races and Tongues

The following is an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by a former correspondent who has recently returned to England after a stay of some considerable time in Salonika in the service of the British Government.

LONDON, England—Salonika is one of those extraordinary spots where East meets West, where man's latest inventions are seen side by side with the simple implements of centuries ago, a land of many peoples and quaint customs. War has brought Salonika into the limelight, and in years to come many of those who soldiered there will feel that they have added a strange experience to their lives. It has always been the fashion to criticize military administration, still, however slow War Office machinery may be, it usually gets you somewhere in the end. It may not, of course, be the place you particularly wanted; but you get there all the same and make the best of it. I never thought of going to Salonika, but one fine morning orders came for my dispatch, and in due course to the Orient I came.

Of the country I was bound for, I knew little or nothing. It was a part of the Levant, most of the European powers had a post office there, and I had heard something of the wily Levantine and his ways—that was all. I was quickly to absorb a good deal more information, for the moment you land at Salonika, it thrusts itself upon you with a joyous shout and many smells.

It was midday when we entered the harbor, perhaps one of the finest in the world, and, taking into account its natural possibilities, little wonder that Salonika is the Pearl of the Orient. The first impression is good, nothing could be finer or more picturesque than the general appearance of the town. Countless minarets rise above the houses, and an occasional group of tall, stately poplars give the necessary tone of green to relieve the white mass of buildings. The town slopes up from the sea front, the old citadel in the Turkish quarter behind making a good background and helping to remind one that this, until quite recently, was a part of the Ottoman Empire. Behind the town again stretch the seemingly endless ranges of hills, tier on tier, devoid of trees, and with signs of habitation few and far between. The harbor itself is a fine picture and affords an excellent setting to the whole panoramic effect. Few types of craft are not represented there, from the modern battleship flying the tricolor of France to the quaint, gaudily-painted vessel, rigged with a single triangular-shaped sail, high out of the water at prow and stern, a relic of the days when the hardy Phœnician mariner made Salonika his port of call. There are British, American, Italian and Russian traders lying side by side, and a little way out a white hospital ship, which, in more peaceful times, flew the house flag of the Union Castle Line. Picture all this under a turquoise sky, and the result is not unpleasing.

The M. L. O., otherwise the military landing officer, is soon on board, and after a few words with the O. C. troops, we commence the disembarkation ceremony. Yes! the best impression of Salonika is to be had from the deck of a transport—and for choice the boat should be outward bound.

As we land we get a closer and better view of the nearest buildings and the strange crowds of people. At Salonika, the quayside belongs to everybody, just as the boats of all nations come to anchor in her harbor, so do men of every race, caste and station, come to rest on the waterside. Along the front are shops of all kinds, one or two of the chief hotels, and the continental style of café is present in force. The shops are mostly of the open kind, that is you are expected to do business through an open window while you stand on the pavement. You will, of course, be in the way of all pedestrians, especially as there will be sure to be one or two interested spectators of your deal, but then to stop the traffic, either on the king's highway or on the sidewalk is quite permissible in Salonika. Two friends meet in the street, they stop, exchange salutations, and an animated conversation ensues. They take up a great deal of room; but everyone respects the unwritten law of the Orient and our two worthies continue their discourse, heedless of time and place, as only your true Oriental can be. This sort of thing would be entirely out of place in a western land. Should we attempt it, our fellow men would resent it, and we should become exceedingly unpopular. All this may seem rather a small matter to dwell upon; but it is really one of those peculiarities which make a great impression on the new arrival. In course of time, we grow accustomed to it, and usually find ourselves respecting the law of the East. Later on, we too will indulge in the same promiscuous habits of conversation.

As we pass from the landing-stage on our road to the base camps, it is borne home to us that the inhabitants are of many and varied races, and if further proof were wanting the clamor of many tongues would at once confirm it. Bearded, sun-tanned fishermen, fine fellows who would add luster to any stage production of "Sinbad." Spruce, well-dressed clerks and merchants, and hosts of ragged, nondescript rascals mingle together on all sides. Turkish women with yashmak and quaint trouserings, all complete, move side by side with Greek ladies, arrayed in the very latest vogue; and heedless of the passing throng, strides a tall Greek priest, umbrella in hand, with his flowing black robes and his ample locks crowned by the quaint headdress of his creed—not unlike an inverted tall hat. Crowds of soldiers, of course, are there, khaki-clad English and Serbs, Frenchmen, prominent in their new blue uniforms, sage-coated Italians, and Russians in their tightly-belted blouse tunics. Add to all this motley crowd swarms of partially-clad children, whose never-ceasing cry is "penny Johnny," and you have some idea of what a Salonika crowd is like. Include the noise, smell, and indescribable dirt and you have Salonika complete.

The roadway is packed with traffic too. Slow moving bullock carts hold up the flying motor lorries, and the horse and mule transport of the Allies comes and goes in a never ending stream. Leaving the English quay we come to a large open space, the junction of four of the principal thoroughfares, and here the press is worse than ever. This is Piccadilly Circus, for wherever the English soldier goes he dearly loves to christen places after familiar spots in the home country. It may be a communication trench or it may be a road or street, it is all one to him and a name it has. In the middle of all this is a tall khaki-clad military policeman. With a wave of his arm, he holds up the stream of traffic to allow our column to pass. There is something very familiar in that majestic action, it is done so naturally, there is no shadow of doubt in his expression as to the signal being instantly obeyed. Our soldier policeman is in his element, his present job is not new, it is child's play for him, this handling of a few lorries and a swarm of noisy Orientals after the traffic in Piccadilly over the sea—or it may have been the Marble Arch—for his name and number will be found in the roll of honor of the London Police Force. He has done a bit of soldiering since he left England and now he is once again the guardian of the public, a power to be reckoned with.

We gladly receive him as an old friend, a link with home, and later we appreciate his full worth when, as a wanderer on pass, we inquire the way to the Bank of Athens or the field cashier. His sphere of usefulness does not end there, for he it is who knows when and where the "buses" go, for the motor lorry is your only means of transport to and from the town. He has a paragraph all to himself here and he deserves it, for he is one of the happy recollections of a wanderer in the East.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Salonika from the sea

MOMBASA'S ACT STIRS INDIANS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—A considerable amount of feeling was aroused in India a month or two ago, when it was announced that two Punjabi barristers, Messrs. Ghulam Rasul and Badruddin, who had gone to Mombasa with a view to practising law in Uganda, had been refused permission to land by the local government. The Indian papers loudly protested, and a question relative to the matter was asked in the Punjab Legislative Council. The Punjab Government, in reply to the inquiry, stated that it had represented matters to the Government of India, which had approached the Mombasa administration, and had proposed to it that the barristers should be allowed to land. The Governor of the colony, however, intimated that he did not feel justified in acceding to this request. The Government of India then notified the Punjab Government that it did not see its way to pursue the matter further, as it could not interfere with the discretion of the British East Africa authorities in such a matter, especially in time of war.

CONSERVATION OF POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—The City Council is contemplating abolishing the street railway service for an indefinite period in order to conserve electric power so that industries may continue to operate at full capacity. At the present time all factories are using steam power wherever possible, but despite this there is such a shortage that the council may close up the street railway rather than ask manufacturers to reduce their requirements.

SWEDEN AND THE FINNISH ISSUE

Professor Eden, Swedish Premier, Explains the Difficulties Facing Sweden in Regard to Finland's Position

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — Questions arising out of the acceptance by Finland of German assistance are continually engaging the Swedish and Norwegian press. Public opinion in Norway was very much shocked, some time ago, when Mr. Pusa, who was convicted of having been a tool of Baron Rautenfels, who organized the bomb outrages in Norway, confessed that several leading Finns, including Mr. Jonas Castren, were among those who urged him to undertake the task. Mr. Castren has been living at Stockholm for a considerable time, being one of those Finnish patriots who have been working there for the cause of his country. Mr. Pusa gave the names of several of the Finnish colony who, he stated, had been exhorting him to join those Finns who were working for the liberation of their country, with German assistance. Mr. Jonas Castren immediately entered an indignant protest against the accusation that he was in league with Baron Rautenfels and his associates, and according to the latest information he has proved that he had nothing whatever to do with the affair.

On the whole there seems to be a general tendency in the Scandinavian press to excuse the Finns, as they were in a terrible position and must have been tempted to accept assistance from anyone, especially when the Russian Red Guards entered Finland and joined hands with those forces in that country who were favorable to the so-called "dictatorship by the proletariat." But it is unavoidable that welcome to Finland as a fourth partner in the Scandinavian group should be lacking.

Meanwhile the situation contains many elements of danger both to Sweden and Norway, more especially, perhaps, to the latter. Formerly Finland had no outlet on the Arctic Ocean but by a small piece of Russian territory bordering on Norway. This has now been ceded to the new Finland, and one Finnish paper has expressed a desire to obtain the extreme northeastern corner of Norway with its splendid harbors. A Swedish writer has hinted that surely this might be done without wounding Norwegian susceptibilities, if Norway obtained, as compensation, part of Lapmarken. The official spokesmen of Finland have, however, disclaimed any such desires.

Some of the pro-German party in Sweden hinted at possible bargains between Sweden, Finland, and Germany, the idea being that a big slice of Lapmarken in the North should be ceded to Sweden who, in return, should support Finland in securing possession of East Karelen with a new boundary drawn from the point where the old boundary strikes the northeastern coast of the Lake of Ladoga, passing thence northeast to Petrosavodsk and across the northern portion of the Lake of Onega, and thence almost due north to the Gulf of Onega. By this means Finland would obtain possession of the western shore of the White Sea, and of the whole of the Kola Peninsula, also of the new railway to the Murman coast from Petrosavodsk to Alexandrowsk and of the harbor of Soroka and Kem on the White Sea.

Following on the bitter criticisms of the Swedish Conservative press and leaders, the Premier, Professor Eden, made a very important speech on March 20, when he surveyed the whole situation. He pointed out that before the change of Government, the Conservatives uttered a warning against a Liberal-Socialist régime fearing that the neutrality would not be maintained. Even now the program of all parties is absolute neutrality in dealings with both groups of belligerents. Nevertheless the burden of the high Conservative criticism is that the Swedish Government have not intervened in Finland and rendered assistance to the "bourgeois" Government and the White Guards, the insinuation being that they have therefore thrown the new Finland into the arms of Germany.

Professor Eden's reply may be summed up as follows: Only two kinds of intervention were possible. Arms and ammunition could have been sent, but in Sweden there are no arms of any consequence in the hands of private persons, therefore arms and ammunition could only have been sent from Swedish government stocks. No transit facilities for arms were necessary as none were forthcoming from other countries. Otherwise they might have resorted to military intervention, but this would have been impossible without a breach of that very neutrality which the Conservative Party also insisted should be scrupulously guarded. By such intervention the Swedish Government would have found itself at war with Russia. More than this: it had now been definitely proved that negotiations had been going on between the Finnish leaders and Germany long before these happenings, and when a formal request for Swedish intervention was received a similar request had also been addressed to Germany. Sweden would, therefore, have found herself cooperating with the German Army, and it was obvious what the effect would have been upon the country's neutral position.

The Premier pointed out that Sweden was powerless to save Finland from Germany's protection, and somewhat ironically remarked that if Swedish soldiers had found themselves cooperating with German soldiers Sweden would have found herself "similarly protected." He assured his audience that the present Swedish Government would not be a party to any action which would have the effect of making Sweden dependent on any one group of powers. He strongly emphasized the fact that while recognizing the undoubtedly all-powerful German position in the Baltic, yet Sweden could not look eastwards only, she must also seek her development westwards.

With regard to the Aland question in particular, these islands geographically belonged to Sweden; the population was Swedish and desired to form a part of Sweden. Nevertheless, Professor Eden stated, the hour of Finland's need was not a suitable one to arrange for the cession of these islands to Sweden. The moment for considering such questions would, he said, come when the Finnish Government were no longer embarrassed by the present difficulties.

The Premier next touched upon the commercial agreements with the belligerent groups, maintaining that commercial relations must be maintained with both, and that there was no fundamental difference between letting Swedish tonnage to Great Britain or the selling of iron ore to Germany. Both, he declared, were perfectly legitimate Swedish exports, in exchange for much needed imports. He warned his hearers against any expectation of surplus grain supplies from the Ukraine. Nevertheless the growing need of feeding-stuffs and foodstuffs in Sweden rendered it an imperative duty for the Government to make commercial arrangements with those countries who were able to sell such goods to Sweden.

Professor Eden very strongly attacked some of the Conservative papers which, he insisted, were continually accusing the Government of not acting in accordance with the demands of neutrality when negotiating commercial agreements. These attacks were dangerous and unpatriotic, and were continually exposing the Government to international difficulties by placing in the hands of belligerents unexpected diplomatic weapons.

BINDER TWINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—More than 5,000 000 pounds of binder twine will be distributed in Saskatchewan by the Grain Growers Association this year, or an approximate increase in sales of over 2,000,000 pounds compared with last year. The price will be about 25 cents f. o. b. head of the Great Lakes, and the financing of this department of the business alone will require a sum of $2,225,000.

GILBERT MURRAY ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Thinks That Immediate Necessity Will Compel Such a Combination After the War—"A Vast Hoover Commission"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the monthly report to members of the League of Nations Society, Prof. Gilbert Murray denies that human nature has always remained the same. "It has always been moving," he continues. "And in nothing has it moved more than in the substitution, both in personal and in corporate life, of law for violence. Most of human history is the history of the growth of law. Inside the nations law is supreme; and even between the nations law has steadily gained ground. Arbitration sometimes fails, but more often it succeeds. Thousands of treaties are made and only a few are deliberately broken. All over the world we see independent sovereign nations form into federations and abolish among themselves the means of mutual war. In America, we have the sight which would have been incredible in the Eighteenth Century, of two large and separate nations, by no means devoid of rivalry and mutual antagonism, both leaving their vast frontier-line of three thousand miles without a single soldier on either side. Not because Americans and Canadians are specially angelic in nature, but because they are sensible; because neither side has the faintest intention of stealing territory from its neighbor, and neither suspects that the other has.

"In the very worst tangles of international rivalry you find traces of the same growing spirit of international honesty. The present war has produced a great mass of international hatred and intrigue. And in the midst of the war we find a number of people genuinely shocked at the discovery of some secret treaties about distribution of territory, showing that certain powers wanted to grab more territory than they had a right to on grounds of nationality. That is to say, people are now shocked at a phenomenon which used formerly to be regarded as simply normal and human. In war time, almost all dealings between allies are secret, and in all wars there have been treaties about territory. The new and remarkable feature of these treaties is something quite different. I venture to doubt whether there has ever been a set of treaties between allies in war in which one power, and that perhaps the strongest, did not ask for a single yard of territory for itself.

"Whatever it is that makes for international honesty, whether it be conscience or humane feeling, or mere reason and common prudence, there can be no doubt at all that it is growing, and that it points, sooner or later, toward a league between the civilized nations which shall substitute some form of justice and mutual persuasion for mere fraud and force. But, I admit, that does not prove that a league of nations is possible or probable now. What makes it probable now is partly the horror of the alternative, and partly, I venture to think, something very like immediate necessity. Let us forget for the moment all idealism, all Christianity, all liberalism, and consider nothing but human selfishness and brute facts. The military authorities who write about the 'next war' in the various warring countries all agree with the most brotherly unanimity, that the coming armaments must be far, far greater than they are now. 'Other wise' say these innocents, "we shall not be safe.' It is a quaint notion of safety. But safety or no safety, if we mean to keep up the competition in armaments we go straight to national beggary.

"Also, it is agreed that as this war made all previous wars seem child's play, so will the next war utterly outstrip the horrors of this. This war has been fertile in new tortures, but most of them have been invented more or less hurriedly during the war itself. For the next war we shall, of course, prepare our deviliries before hand, all of us separately in our different nations. Still, it may be said, all these horrors are in the future. If so, there is a present cause, and one which we can neither forget nor overlook, which, unless I am much mistaken, will drive us perforce into some international action. We must act together because otherwise we will starve.

"The production of the Central Empires is now only about half what they normally use, that of France is less than half, that of Italy, Rumania, Serbia, and especially Russia vastly and disastrously reduced. All the neutral nations are suffering from partial starvation. We ourselves, though better off than the rest of Europe, are moving steadily along the same road, and as the war prolongs itself we shall move further. And when peace comes there will—it is almost a certainty—be not enough food in the world to keep mankind alive unless it is carefully husbanded and distributed both between the nations and in the nations. There will not be enough food and there will not be enough shipping. And if there is to be peace of any sort, the nations will have to make some arrangement for using the existing shipping for supplying the various nations according to their needs. We must, to some extent, pool our ships and pool our food supplies. And those who do not join the pool will starve.

"This sounds fantastic, but I believe there is no practicable alternative. You cannot allow the food to be bought by free private enterprise; else the rich would get food and the poor starve. You cannot leave it to competition between the governments; else the rich governments would buy it all and the small nations starve. You cannot keep the whole supply for the Allies, leaving all Central Europe to starve, because if you did, the war would not end, but continue. Besides, you will need the help of German shipping. You cannot have America and the British Empire keeping all the food themselves, because if they did the whole world would rise against them.

"No. If there is to be any peace at all, I think there will have to be a great and drastic international association—a vast Hoover commission—to which the various state governments will have to bow under pain of their people's starvation. And when a Philistine world is driven by sheer self-interest to that, the believers in international arbitration and cooperation and mutual help will come into their kingdom."

VAGRANCY IS OUTLAWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Board of City Commissioners has passed an ordinance making it compulsory for all vagrants in this city to work. The ordinance will be enforced through a city employment agency.

LETTERS

The Answer: Restrict Immigration

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Germans have always been considered good teachers. Ever since the war they have endeavored to impress upon the mind of the ordinary man that they are not to be trusted, but for some reason they have failed to make the people of the United States fully realize that they are not to be trusted, for they are continually intrusted with important work for the Government. We find men of German names in some of the most important places of the Government service; we find them in our arsenals and in our shipbuilding yards. In fact, wherever there is important work going on, we find them on hand hindering in every possible way the work for which the people as a whole are making every sacrifice.

The time seems to have arrived when something must be done to stop this sort of thing. Some action should be taken to prevent any more of their nefarious work in the different branches of the Government's service. If the Government should decide to intern them all, the so-called loyal with the so-called disloyal, they will have only themselves to thank.

All this is the visible effect of unwise legislation in the past. Now it has been proved that in the time of need the United States gets no help from certain classes of citizens that have been enjoying to the full the privileges of a land of freedom. The cause of all this is the indiscriminate admission of all aliens to this country. It would be much wiser to allow only a few immigrants to enter this country, and those few loyal, upright, honest people, than to allow the indiscriminate entrance, without restriction as to numbers.

(Signed) C. DOUGLAS.

Boston, May 1, 1918.

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RUMANIAN PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED

Dr. Von Kuehlmann, German Foreign Secretary, Presides at Meeting in Castle at Bucharest —Text to Be Published Soon

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—An official Bucharest telegram states that the peace of Bucharest was signed on Tuesday by plenipotentiaries of the four allied powers at a solemn sitting, with Dr. von Kuehlmann presiding, in Cotroceni Castle, in the room in which Rumania's intervention was resolved upon. The text will be published shortly.

May Day Celebrated in Russia

MOSCOW, Russia, May 2 (By the Associated Press)—May Day was celebrated throughout Russia by the Soviets. The Soviet proclamation declared the day doubly important, as it also marked the end of the sixth month of the Workmen's Government in Russia, and the firm establishment of the Soviet power.

In Moscow, about 100,000 workingmen and working women of the various unions, bearing gigantic red banners, proclaiming international socialism, and extolling the Soviet Government, marched through the streets and passed the review before the members of the Central Government. Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador, together with the Turkish Ambassador, watched the parade from an automobile.

Armistice Announced

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Russian Government wireless message announces the conclusion of an armistice between the Germano-Ukrainian and Russian sides on the Kursk front. The armistice, which was concluded on May 4, established a neutral zone 10 kilometers wide.

Germans Uneasy About Ukraine

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The uneasiness caused by Germany's policy in the Ukraine, as revealed in the recent Reichstag debates, was again reflected in Monday's sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag. Hugo Haase, leader of the Socialist minority in the Reichstag, said that it was remarkable that the peace treaty with the Ukraine was still unratified and that it must be ratified most speedily.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the National Liberal leader, said: "Our action against the Rada cannot be approved, and will be long exploited against us. The position of our troops in the Ukraine already is not all that could be desired, in view of the hostile attitude of the population."

Conditions in the Ukraine

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Anarchy is spreading throughout the Ukraine as a result of the German action in overthrowing the Government and replacing it with another one, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The Socialist paper, Vorwärts, the dispatch adds, publishes an official Ukrainian statement regarding the events in Kiev on April 26. German soldiers entered the Rada at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, surrounded the members and shouted, "Hands up!" Examination of the members lasted four hours and all documents were seized.

A protest, it is added, was handed to Baron von Schwarzenstein, the German Ambassador, who promised to forward it to Berlin. He declared that the arrest of the members of the Government had taken place without his knowledge.

Cipher Messages From Russia

VOLOGDA, Russia, (Sunday) (By the Associated Press)—The privilege of sending cipher dispatches was restored to all embassies in Vologda today and they were informed officially by the telegraph officials that the order made on Friday prohibiting such dispatches was a mistake. The order, it was said, was intended to apply only to Siberia and was misinterpreted by the telegraph officials in this district.

Kaiser's Congratulations

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam) (Wednesday)—Emperor William has replied to Chancellor von Hertling's congratulations on the conclusion of peace between Germany and Rumania with this message:

"The termination of the state of war in the East fills me also with proud joy and gratitude. Thanks to God's gracious help the German people, with never-failing patriotism under brilliant military leadership and with the assistance of strong diplomacy, are fighting step by step for a happy future.

"I cannot but convey my thanks on this occasion to you and also to your collaborators. God will help us to pass through the struggle which the hostile attitude of the powers still under arms against us has forced us to continue and to conclude it victoriously for the good of Germany and her allies."

Emperor William in a telegram to Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said:

"The conclusion of peace with Rumania gives me an opportunity of expressing my joyful satisfaction that peace has now been given to the entire eastern front.

"May rich blessings descend on the peoples concerned from the resumption of peaceful labor to which they can now devote themselves.

"I thank you and your collaborators for the work done in loyal cooperation with our allies, and I confer on you as a sign of my appreciation the Order of the Royal Crown of the First Class."

Chancellor von Hertling's telegram to the Emperor read:

"With the conclusion of peace with Rumania the state of war on the entire eastern front has been terminated."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Lusitania medal

Struck off by Germany at the time of the sinking of the unarmed liner

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The third anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania was commemorated today. The flags of the American consulate, the Cunard offices and many other buildings were flown at half mast. The American Consul, Mr. Hathaway, the Vice-Consul, Mr. Kelly, with many American officers and sailors and representatives of public bodies, visited the Lusitania cemetery and took part in the exercises held there.

At the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, a medal was struck in Germany to commemorate the event. On the obverse, under the legend, "No contraband," was a representation of the steamship Lusitania sinking. The great liner was shown with guns and aeroplanes, which the officials of the United States Government certified, after inspection, were not carried by her.

The reverse shows, under the motto, "Business above all," the figure or Death, sitting in the Cunard booking office, selling tickets to the passengers, who refuse to pay any heed to the warnings given to them by a German. The Lusitania, which was entirely unarmed, was sunk with a loss of 1198 noncombatants—men, women and children.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS' REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Regulations announced by Adjutant-General McCain governing admission to the fourth officers' training camps, to open May 15, provide that men of draft age may enter the schools if they are members of reserve officers' training corps in accredited schools, who either will complete the senior course this year, or who have had, since Jan. 1, 1917, not less than 300 hours of military instruction under an army officer.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Alien Property Custodian has reported to the House Appropriation Committee that German property in the United States still to be taken over would total $300,000,000. On that basis, he said, from $700,000,000 or $800,000,000 worth of enemy property will have been seized at the end of about the next two or three months.

EMERSON COLLEGE ALUMNI

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual business meeting and luncheon of the Emerson College Alumni Association was held this afternoon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel and the following officers were reelected: Charles W. Kidder, president; Silas A. Alden, vice-president; Priscilla C. Puffer, secretary-treasurer; executive committee: Phineas P. Field, Maud Gatchell Hicks, Mildren Johnson, Jessie E. Southwick, Elsie Powers Corwin, Lilla E. Smith, Theresa Kidder, Walter B. Tripp and Elizabeth Baker Neeley. Marguerite Fox also was elected a member.

MR. BALFOUR PAYS TRIBUTE TO AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Presiding at a lecture at the University College yesterday on the historical causes of America's entry into the war, delivered by Prof. A. C. McLaughlin of Chicago University, Arthur J. Balfour said had Great Britain been situated like America, she would have hesitated as long and maybe longer than the United States before joining in the tremendous conflict. He was thankful for the rapidity with which the whole free country of the United States had been brought in, with unanimity never known in the history perhaps of any country governed by a party, as all free countries up to the present have been.

America required to make no apology. American intervention would react tremendously against the German lust of domination. America's entry into the war was the foundation and cornerstone of a new era of international relations in which English-speaking peoples were destined to take a leading part and the cooperation of Great Britain and America would survive the necessities of this immediate and tragic moment.

It would not be domination over the world, or any special type of civilization of any particular world power, but rather opportunities would be given for each race or nation to develop best its own character under the ægis of a world peace, which it would be the business of the allied nations to guard.

Conversely if the Germans win under their blighting domination, freedom, democracy, the power of self-development, free and unsuspicious intercourse between different nations would become absolutely impossible and for that reason he felt the whole future of mankind, not of the British Empire or the American people alone, but the whole future of civilization is in the balance.

SIGNOR ORLANDO ON UNITY OF FRONT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Signor Orlando has informed G. Ward Price, the press correspondent, in an interview following his return from France from a conference at Abbeville that that conference has recognized the unity of front from the North Sea to the Adriatic, not only as an ideal aspiration but as a concrete reality.

This reality is achieving itself, he said, as the best special circumstances of the situation have indicated, but these specal circumstances have been considered on a basis of a purely technical and not political criterion. It was recognized there was no Italian, British or French point of view, only a single point of view for all and each.

AMERICANS AGAINST MEETING GERMANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—American labor delegates could give no satisfaction whatever to the French Confederation of Labor on the great point of a conference with German Socialists.

M. Jonhaux, secretary of the French Labor Party, argued with great urgency that the conference would do great good because either the enemy forces would refuse to align themselves with allied labor on fundamental points in which case the war would go on or else they would do so and allied ideals would be achieved.

Mr. Frey, replying in French, said American labor did not hate the Germans at all, but to hold out hands to them just now could only be interpreted as a sign of weakness. He took his stand by Gompers in refusing to meet German labor while Germany retailed its Imperialist Government and supported this attitude by a reference to the hypocrisy of the German Socialists' pre-war resolutions as shown by their conduct since.

Albert Thomas, in a long well-argued speech, found himself equally unable apparently to change the point of view of Americans who contented themselves with promising to put French Labor's point of view when they returned home.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AT BONNET ROUGE TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—At the Bonnet Rouge trial the first witness this morning was the former counsel to the San Stefano Company, Maître Chreistel, who, when asked by Lieutenant Mornet if he believed Marx had really given 500,000 francs to M. Duval before the war for his services in connection with the San Stefano Company, refused to answer on the ground of professional secrecy.

The next witness was M. Dumas, chief officer of the information service at the Préfecture de Police, who explained that passports were issued to M. Duval and M. Marion to enable them to investigate internal affairs in Germany on behalf of the police, although M. Dumas knew M. Marion had twice been convicted for fraud and once for desertion.

On Lieutenant Mornet asking how the police could employ such an agent in war time, M. Dumas stated he had done nothing without M. Laurent, his chief's approval. Lieutenant Mornet then requested that M. Laurent should be called.

Lieutenant Bruyaut, head of the Service du Moral at French headquarters, described the efforts of the French Higher Command to get the Government to act against Bonnet Rouge and La Tranchée Republicaine after the French offensive stoppage in 1917. The witness expressed astonishment that M. Deymarse should have professed ignorance of the Bonnet Rouge policy, as he personally had drawn M. Leymarie's attention to the articles headquarters had complained of, and had asked that measures should be taken against the Journal. The witness contended that M. Leymarie encouraged the entire pacificist press, and did nothing whatever to assist the Higher Command to stamp out defeatism.

GENERAL HERTZOG AND REPUBLICANISM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPETOWN, South Africa (Wednesday)—General Hertzog's anxiously awaited speech to his constituents at Smithfield, Orange Free State, where he was cordially received was largely a warning to the people against violence, General Hertzog advising them to seek the salvation of the country, by which he meant republicanism along constitutional lines. In one passage he analyzed the attitude of English-speaking South Africans, pointing out that they were concerned with one of the greatest wars the world has ever seen, that there was hardly one who had not lost a relative and that they lived in a state of continuous tension.

They must refrain from active republican propaganda, so as not to hurt their susceptibilities. The Dutch-speaking South Africans were already pro-republicans, but propaganda would simply drive English-speaking South Africans from them, and therefore, such propaganda was unwise.

General Hertzog denied that South Africa already had liberty, and spoke hopefully of securing an agreement on this point of English-speaking Africanders. The Empire and liberty of small nations were incompatible, for the word "empire" itself suggested thraldom.

Republicanism meant that they wanted to get rid of the King and imperialism meant that they only wanted a South African Parliament, while acknowledging the King. After the war English-speaking Africanders would stand by the Dutch-speaking Africanders, and the King would not then refuse to grant the liberty to which the majority considered they were entitled.

The coming congress of Nationalist leaders to prepare against the "calamity" of the establishment of an Empire Parliament, with which South Africa was threatened, was indicated by General Hertzog, but the Nationalist leader strongly urged his followers against the incitement of individuals who were trying to cause mischief and using his name.

JEWS MAY SELECT FIGHTING POSITION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Canadian military authorities have informed the provisional Zionist committee that Jewish young men who are being drafted under the recently enacted conscription law may elect the front on which they will fight.

More than 1000 American Jews have enlisted in the Jewish battalion now in training in Canada, and it is believed that the act of the Canadian Government will speedily raise the number of Jewish units from a battalion to a division.

AUSTRIA MUSTERS RESERVE FORCES

Precise Significance of Measure Cannot Be Gauged, Especially as Motive May Be Political Rather Than Military

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Austrian military authorities have ordered an immediate new mustering of the entire landsturm reserves between the ages of 18 and 53, including men hitherto exempted. The Austrian landsturm is a general levy of the able-bodied male population not liable for service in the regular army and has always ranked as the monarchy's supreme military reserve.

In the absence of accurate knowledge of the inroads already made upon it during the war, however, the precise significance of the present measure cannot be gauged, especially as the motive behind it may be political rather than military since the withdrawal of as many men as possible from civilian life may have been considered desirable in the present domestic situation.

MR. CHURCHILL ON BATTLE IN FRANCE

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Anglo-French front in France will stand firm and husband its strength throughout the summer while waiting for aid to come from the United States, says Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, in reply to a resolution of the executive of the National Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics Union. The resolution exhorted all workers at home to help the soldiers in the trenches, not only by sympathy, but by doing their utmost to increase the supply of war munitions and to swell the fighting forces.

Colonel Churchill, in his reply, after expressing appreciation of the worthy part played by the metal workers, says:

"Although the crisis is grave and will continue so for many weeks, I have profound confidence that we shall not be beaten down; that right and freedom will not be beaten down.

"In the present battle the Germans are attempting to destroy armies nearly as numerous as their own and quite as well armed. We are seeking only to maintain ourselves against them, which is a very different thing. I do not believe the German reserves are sufficient for their ambitious program.

"Although the German commanders declare their readiness to sacrifice a million men, or, if need be, a million and a half, the French and British armies will not be overcome. They will maintain a firm front throughout the summer, using their deadly weapons upon the German masses and husbanding their own strength. Meanwhile, our kith and kin from the United States are coming to our aid as fast as ships can steam; our navy is coping with the submarines and our airmen see mastery of the air in view.

"If we hold, we win. If we win, the cruel system which let loose those horrors on the world will perish amid the execrations of those who are its dupes and slaves. Then, and then only, will there be lasting peace."

BRITISH TRIBUTES TO MERCANTILE MARINE

LIVERPOOL, England (Wednesday)—Germany has made mistakes in the course of the war, but never made a greater one than in thinking she could end the war by driving British merchantmen from the seas, declared Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, at the annual meeting of the Mercantile Marine Association here today.

In a letter to the meeting, Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the Grand Fleet, wrote:

"The officers and men of the Grand Fleet send greetings to their brother sailors in the mercantile marine, and express admiration for their gallantry and devotion to duty. The importance of the part they are playing in the Great War cannot be overestimated."

Sir Eric Geddes and others sent similar messages, in which tributes were paid, not only to the dauntless courage of British and allied sailors, but also to those seamen of neutral nations who equally have "refused to be intimidated by an unscrupulous foe."

EXPEDITION SENT TO VENEZUELA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania museum today sent an expedition to South America under the leadership of Theodore de Booy, assistant curator in the American section of the museum, to explore the Sierra Perija range of mountains in Venezuela, not far from Lake Maracaibo. This high range of mountains juts into Colombia, and is unexplored, the character of its natives even being unknown. Ever since white men discovered the region, 20 years ago, tales have been told of these Indians who never come down to the plains. They are in high elevations through which no trade routes pass, and consequently never have been visited.

REPORT ON ALLIES' FINANCIAL NEEDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report on the future financial needs of the Allies was presented to the Treasury today by Oscar T. Crosby, president and American member of the Inter-Allied Council on Finance and Purchases, on his return from Europe, where he has been since last November.

Mr. Crosby, who is still Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will assist in working out a plan of extending greater credits direct to France, Italy, and other co-belligerents. This will relieve Great Britain of borrowing from the United States approximately the sums required for British loans to the Allies.

DEFRAUDING IS CHARGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Martin T. Petersen of 141 Larch Road, Cambridge, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Pyne Tuesday charged with knowingly defrauding the United States Government in a business transaction amounting to $130.63. The defendant was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes and entering a plea of not guilty was released in $1000 for a hearing on May 14. According to the complaint the defendant is charged with knowingly and wilfully presenting a claim for 104½ hours labor when it is alleged the actual time put in was considerably less.

BOSTON ASSESSOR RESIGNS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—At the request of Mayor Peters, William A. Creney, a member of the Board of Assessors, handed in his resignation today, to take effect at once. This is considered to be part of the reorganization of the Board of Assessors. William J. Hennessey, a member of the Schoolhouse Commission, resigned today but the resignation was not accepted. His term expires next October.

TAMAULIPAS REVOLT ENDS

BROWNSVILLE, Tex.—The revolution in the Mexican State of Tamaulipas, headed by Luis Caballero, has been put down, and the revolutionists, including most of Caballero's leaders, have been either killed or captured, according to announcement at Mexican consulate in Brownsville today.

UNITED STATES SENDS SWITZERLAND GRAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In defiance of the German submarine, the United States is sending grain to Switzerland aboard armed ships under heavy naval convoys prepared to fight their way through the danger zones. Two grain ships left an Atlantic port some time ago, two more sailed last week and others will go soon.

The decision to supply Switzerland immediately without awaiting the expiration of the three months' time limit set by Germany for notifying her submarine commanders that vessels carrying the supplies must not be molested, was first announced in Berne. Officials today explained that it was made owing to the critical food situation in the Republic.

A supply of grain was set apart for Switzerland some months ago, but Germany refused to grant safe conduct to ships transporting it if they flew the United States flag. Finally they agreed to let the ships go through but declined to guarantee their safety.

AMERICA NOT TO STOP ITS GRAIN SHIPMENTS

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday)—Pleasant A. Stovall, the American Minister to Switzerland, has notified the Swiss Government that shipments of American grain for Switzerland are to continue, even within the next three months, a period of delay Germany declared to be necessary for the communication of orders to German submarines concerning the future safe conduct of grain ships with cargoes for Switzerland.

PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE REFORM MEASURE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Prussian Lower House has rejected the safeguards proposed by the Center regarding the franchise reform. These would have deprived the reformed house beforehand of power to legislate concerning relations between churches and the state and denominational schools, by embodying existing conditions in the constitution.

The motion that a two-thirds majority should then be requisite to alter the constitution or the parliamentary and municipal franchise was withdrawn.

PRECIOUS METALS RESERVE DECREASES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The precious metals reserve of the United States has decreased $116,000,000 in the first nine months of the fiscal year, as shown in a report by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Exports of gold totaled $180,989,092, of which Japan took $70,000,000, Spain $48,000,000 and Mexico $15,000,000, the remainder going chiefly to South America. Gold imports were $83,155,219. Purchases of silver have increased more than 100 per cent, but still are $19,000,000 less than the exports.

ALAND ISLANDS TREATY PLANNED

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—Sweden, Germany and Finland, it is announced officially, have decided to negotiate a treaty regarding the demolition of the fortifications on the Aland Islands. The fortifications, the announcement says, were constructed during the war contrary to international conventions.

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A STRICTLY rain-proof, pure silk taffeta cover, made upon a guaranteed full size, eight-rib, close-rolling paragon frame. Attractive handles in the latest styles, arm-hooks, opera and wrist loops, of mission, ebony, ebonoid and natural woods.

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LIGHT ON GERMAN INTRIGUE IN SPAIN

Louis Bertrand Discusses Question in His Book "Les Pays Méditerranéens et la Guerre" —"Revolutionary Democracy"

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—An international interest and importance are attached to an extremely close, shrewd, and sympathetic, if candid, study of the political state and prospects of Spain by the eminent French writer on international affairs, M. Louis Bertrand, which has just been published and which is being closely considered and argued upon in the most thoughtful circles of Madrid as a time when the problem with which it deals has entered upon a more acute phase than ever before. The book is called "Les Pays Méditerranéens et la Guerre," and the first and more important part of it refers to Spain. M. Bertrand is recognized as one of the foremost, least prejudiced, and most authoritative of critics upon European affairs, and for 20 years or more he has spent some part of almost every year traveling in the peninsula, during which time he has made a close analysis of the forces and circumstances which are operating in its development.

A key to the trend of some of his thoughts is discovered in three italicized lines that he places beneath his title stating that "in every country in the world revolutionary democracy works to the advantage of Germany." It is a sufficiently disturbing proposition, especially for a country which, in the most recent times, has narrowly escaped a great disaster through an impulsive effort on the part of some of the most reactionary elements, and where the "revolutionary democracy," if small in its numerical strength, is increasing and has acquired some reputation for sincerity. But on the other hand certain recent revelations, showing how official Germany has been making the most nefarious uses, not only of anarchist organizations, but of other highly advanced elements in Spain, give some support to M. Bertrand's view. However it is from a general rather than any such particular point of observation that he looks upon Spain in this hour of crisis.

He says that some people have considered his conclusions exaggerated, but he would not alter a line of what he has written. "More than ever," he says, "I am convinced that the whole world turns its back on democracy such as we have conceived it. In all countries socialism has destroyed the old liberalism which sprang from the French Revolution. Party discipline, which cheapens the individual, is substituted for independence and respect for individual rights. The struggle between classes has completely ruined the ideal of fraternity. No longer is it asked if it is well to support a cause, but if the interests of the party demand it.

"The idealistic objects of other days have been replaced by the pursuit of immediate material satisfaction. To possess quickly, to succeed at any cost, to crush the troublesome opponent, such is the only rule of action. Appeal to violence seems quite natural, success justifying the worst abuse of force. That is why, in France as elsewhere, the old democratic ideal of our fathers seems to me to be in a very bad way, and in the meantime, here in France, as in other places, it is only on the lips that this word democracy is found. It is declared that we went to war for the triumph of democratic ideas. In that there is a dangerous mistake. Of what democracy is it wished to speak? A precise definition is a matter of some importance, because our well-being is concerned. There exists a form of anarchical and revolutionary democracy which sets nations against themselves, which, under the pretext of equality, destroys the living forces in them, which constitutes a permanent danger to their neighbors.

"So far, this democracy has operated throughout Europe to the profit of Germany alone. Its supposed triumph is the triumph of Germany. But there exists also an organized democracy which, making its appeal to the whole of the people, acknowledges equal rights in labor and sacrifice, which concerns itself with its material well-being as well as its higher morals, because it tries to satisfy the aspirations of a whole people and not those of a class or a caste. But this organized democracy may be served as well, or perhaps better, by a monarchical government as by a republican government. In any case, whoever may be the conquerors and the conquered in the present struggle, it seems, indeed, that the future belongs to it. It is through having confused the two democracies that our foreign policy has committed the greater part of its mistakes. Anarchical and revolutionary democracy is the sword which divides. It has alienated the majority of the neutrals from us, and even among our allies it has created differences of opinion which inevitably lead to a diminution in our strength."

M. Bertrand's study is exhaustive and cannot be dealt with in the limits of an article, but the observer's glance at some features of German propaganda in Barcelona should be noticed here and the rest may be left for another time. He says that those who lament the insufficiency of the Allies' propaganda abroad may be the better for knowing that the French press is abundantly represented in the capital of Catalonia. For every German newspaper found there, there are at least five French ones. But deductions comforting to the amour-propre of the French and the other Allies are not to be hastily drawn from this circumstance. "The German language," M. Bertrand says, "has been studied in Spain for many years past, and if German newspapers are scarce in Barcelona it is certainly due to the fact that it is obviously difficult for them to get there. On the other hand, an illustrated biography of Hindenburg is on sale everywhere and one cannot walk a step without being confronted with plaster images of the Kaiser, the German royalties, and the generals. As they have difficulty in introducing their newspapers into the country the Germans have established a few of their own on the spot.

"At Barcelona is published a Heraldo Germanico in the Spanish language which never disguises its nationality or its intentions. Also a review with intellectual pretensions, likewise in Spanish, has made its appearance under the title of Germania, Revue de Confraternité hispano-Allemande. On the cover is a representation of the flags of the two nations intertwined. Here it is set forth that Germany, thanks to her clever organization, is invincible, and that she may defy famine and bankruptcy while her victorious armies crush a world of enemies. Here are extolled the marvelous inventions of the German chemists who extract from straw the equivalent of flour, and who will soon discover the elements of nutrition in the legs of chairs. At last it is declared, without circumlocution, that Latin civilization has had its day, that it is exhausted and at its last gasp, and that to impart fresh life to it it is necessary to infuse into it the vigorous German sap. If, it is said, Spain does not wish to perish, she must go to school and under German direction. She must be German, or she will cease to be. Clearly these tactless exhortations which wound the national pride are very far from producing the effect that their authors wish."

"But there is another kind of German tactics, less direct and infinitely more cunning, against which Spain must be very much on her guard. With the assistance of unconscious agencies a system has been put into operation for the purpose of insinuating into people a feeling of defiance and even of hostility against France. From the high intellectual spheres whence these anti-French ideas are projected under a nationalist or religious mask they descend little by little to the humblest places in the nation. German hypocrisy drags to its assistance for the attainment of its objects the noblest and most legitimate sentiments of the Spanish people, endeavoring to turn them against the French. Doubtless France is assured of possessing the sympathies of all in Spain who are Republican or Socialist. But outside the industrial centers these tendencies are rare.

France would be very wrong to exaggerate the importance of this minority, which is certainly somewhat noisy, but is without real influence. And it would be wrong in the same way to attach any serious character to the demonstrations in the street which have occurred or may occur in Spain. These things are not to be judged by French standards. In the same way the prejudices of the French might lead them to imagine that in the land of their neighbors the aristocracy are negligible quantities. The truth is that, for 20 years past, the ruling classes have not ceased to gain ground in Spain and to consolidate their positions. A country squire, or a leading manufacturer, are great personages there. These high classes, which have money and influence, end by imposing their view of things upon the humble bourgeoisie desirous above all of peace and comfort. Then what does Germany say to this Conservative majority? She declares that France is the apostle of revolution, the school of insurrection and the barricade. Then the Germans are industrious in sowing the terror of a horrible revolutionary plot supposed to be engineered by France against Spain.

"At the instance of Gabriel d'Annunzio, the Spanish deputy Lerroux would set about effecting a popular rising with the object of dragging the country into war against Germany, which, for its part, only desires the good of Spain. A victorious Germany, so it is said, would give Tangier to Spain, would restore Gibraltar to her, would even deliver to her the unfortunate Portugal disoganized by demagogy, while at the same time Spain herself would be preserved from revolution. Here then are reasons for cultivating German friendship!

"But, so far as this branch of his subject is concerned," M. Louis Bertrand concludes, "the German protestations of friendship really deceive no one, and as for the French, what is necessary is that there should be some plain talk between France and Spain as between people who have the desire to understand each other because it is to their interest to do so."

COLONEL ROOSEVELT ON LUSITANIA DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The anniversary of the Lusitania sinking was observed at a "win-the-war" meeting held in Carnegie Hall Tuesday night by the American Defense Society and the American Rights League. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Charles S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the Treasury, and others enumerated the wrongs committed by Germany, and appealed for a vigorous prosecution of the war through to an unmistakable victory.

Colonel Roosevelt said Lusitania Day should be a penitential day forever for the United States.

EMPLOYEES RESUME WORK

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—With the exception of 100 crane men, all union employees of the General Electric plant resumed work Tuesday and adjustment of differences with the company has been left with the national war board. A committee from the cranemen's union is in conference with representatives of the cranemen's union of the General Electric plant in Schenectady, N. Y., this afternoon, and it is believed that their differences also will be referred to the national war board.

FIFTY-HOUR BILL FOR WOMEN IS REJECTED

Massachusetts Senate Defeats the Measure Passed by the House, and Efforts for Reconsideration Today Result in Failure

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A motion to reconsider the 50-hour bill for women and children was offered by Senator Halliwell in the Massachusetts Senate this afternoon, and defeated after a long discussion.

Though passed readily by the House last week, the measure lost in the Senate Tuesday by a vote of 19 to 17, on a motion to refer it to the next General Court.

During a long debate on the bill, which provides that women and minors under 18 years shall not work in mercantile establishments for more than nine hours a day nor more than 50 hours a week, the opposition declared for a national eight-hour labor law in lieu of the pending 50-hour law. This was the argument of Senator Wilson of Boston, who contended that Massachusetts would be placed at a disadvantage over southern states should the pending bill become law.

Debate was started only after two motions to postpone action had been withdrawn in the face of opposition to delay. Senators Hastings of North Adams and Smith of Lincoln moved postponement, while Senators McLaughlin of Boston and Reed of Taunton claimed these motions were unfriendly.

Senator Hobbs of Worcester opened for the opposition, and Senator Jackson of Lynn spoke in favor of the bill in order that women and children might receive the same consideration as men, 70 per cent of whom in the United States are on an eight-hour basis, according to Senator Buckley of Chicopee.

Senator Wilson declared that the workers to whom the bill applies are really attempting to obtain higher wages through the medium of shorter hours. He thought the bill applies to hotels and restaurants as well as to factories. Senator Halliwell of New Bedford had for years worked in a cotton mill and advocated the new law, pointing out that southern cotton mills are controlled by northern capital.

Senator Chamberlain of Springfield who was for the bill last year, offered an amendment providing that the War Emergency Industrial Commission shall have the power to reduce hours of labor, but this was defeated 35 to 1. Senator Smith moved that the bill be referred to the next General Court, and after this motion had been accepted, Senator McLaughlin announced that he would move reconsideration today.

JAPAN PLEDGES FAITH IN VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Baron Schimpei Goto, the new Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, has conveyed to Secretary Lansing a message of reassurance of Japan's determination to promote the relations existing between the United States and Japan, and expressing confidence that Germany will be defeated.

In reply, Secretary Lansing expressed his gratification at the words of the Japanese Minister.

"I need hardly assure you," Baron Goto's message said, "of as firm a determination as ever of this Government to promote and cement in every possible way the relations of mutual regard and confidence between our two nations, holding implicit faith in the final victory of our common cause, to which we are unalterably committed. I am indeed proud of the privilege that is afforded me of associating myself with you in the great task before us."

After thanking Baron Goto for his expression, Secretary Lansing said: "Candor and friendship in all our relations are our supreme wish and purpose; and we feel confident that guided by this purpose the United States and Japan will enjoy an even better understanding, if that is possible, than the understanding which today characterizes their intercourse. Please accept my expressions of sincere esteem and of earnest desire to cooperate with you in vigorously and successfully resisting our common enemy, who menaces the national safety of Japan as well as that of the United States."

GROCERS OPEN CONVENTION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—More than 300 grocers and provision men attended the annual convention of the Massachusetts Association of Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers which opened here today for consideration of questions affecting the trade. Problems growing out of war conditions and the demand for conservation were expected to lend unusual interest to the discussions at the two-day session. John A. Green of Cleveland, O., formerly president of the National Association of Retail Grocers, and Thure Hanson, State Commissioner of Weights and Measures, will be the principal speakers at a meeting tonight.

KING OF GREECE HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Press Bureau has forwarded for publication the following messages, which have been exchanged between His Majesty King George and King Alexander of Greece. Acknowledging the bestowal of the Order of the Bath upon him, King Alexander's message to King George is as follows:

"I beg Your Majesty to accept the renewed expression of my gratitude for the great honor of graciously bestowing upon me the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and of delegating the great Master of the Order to hand me the insignia. The words pronounced by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught went straight to my heart as a new token of Your Majesty's and the British nation's precious amity for me and the Hellenic peopl at the moment when the world follows with a legitimate admiration the exemplary heroism of the British troops. I am happy at being able to renew my sincerest wishes and those of my subjects for the prosperity of Your Majesty, the grandeur of the British Empire, and the victory of the British arms."

To which King George replied:

"It is with much gratification that I have received Your Majesty's message. I assure you that the friendly terms in which you have expressed your admiration and that of the Hellenic people for the heroism of British arms and have also wished prosperity and victory to the British nation will be deeply appreciated throughout my Empire. I warmly welcome the occasion that has enabled the Duke of Connaught to visit Your Majesty and to bestow on you in my name the Grand Cross of the Bath as a testimony to the friendship that unites Greece and Great Britain in the cause for which both nations are fighting."

VON BERNSTORFF CODE DECIPHERED

System by Which German Foreign Office Communicated With Ambassador Is Reconstructed for the Government

Service of the United Press Associations

ALBANY, N. Y.—The von Bernstorff code, the secret means of communication employed by the German Foreign Office to keep in touch with Count Johann von Bernstorff while the latter was directing sabotage and other German activities in this country, has been deciphered, reconstructed and turned over to the Federal Government by Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis. This was the code which Hugo Schmidt, the paymaster in this country of the German Foreign Office, attempted to destroy by burning the original copy in the furnace of the German club in New York City.

Schmidt, who was in constant touch with von Bernstorff, used this code extensively in attempts to deliver to Germany by circuitous routes large stores of copper, wool and other war necessaries. The fragmentary evidence of the code discovered in Schmidt's office enabled Deputy Attorney-General Alfred L. Becker to reconstruct what was probably the most enigmatic means of communication devised by the crafty German foreign office. Thousands of wireless messages in Schmidt's files contained the body and key to this code. From these papers which Schmidt did not destroy, the Attorney-General largely built up and deciphered the code.

When Schmidt became entangled in the Attorney-General's investigation of the activities of Paul Bolo Pasha, who was executed recently by the French Government for treason, he immediately made his way to the German club, where other German agents were accustomed to meet, and, in the presence of an assistant, Charles Schuchard, tossed the original papers containing the code into the furnace. At this inquiry the Attorney-General drew from Schmidt this fact and enough other information about the code to facilitate its reconstruction from wireless and other messages found in Schmidt's files.

TRADE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William B. Colver yesterday became chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, succeeding William J. Harris. John F. Fort was made vice-chairman.

LUXBURG AND PERL QUIT SOUTH AMERICA

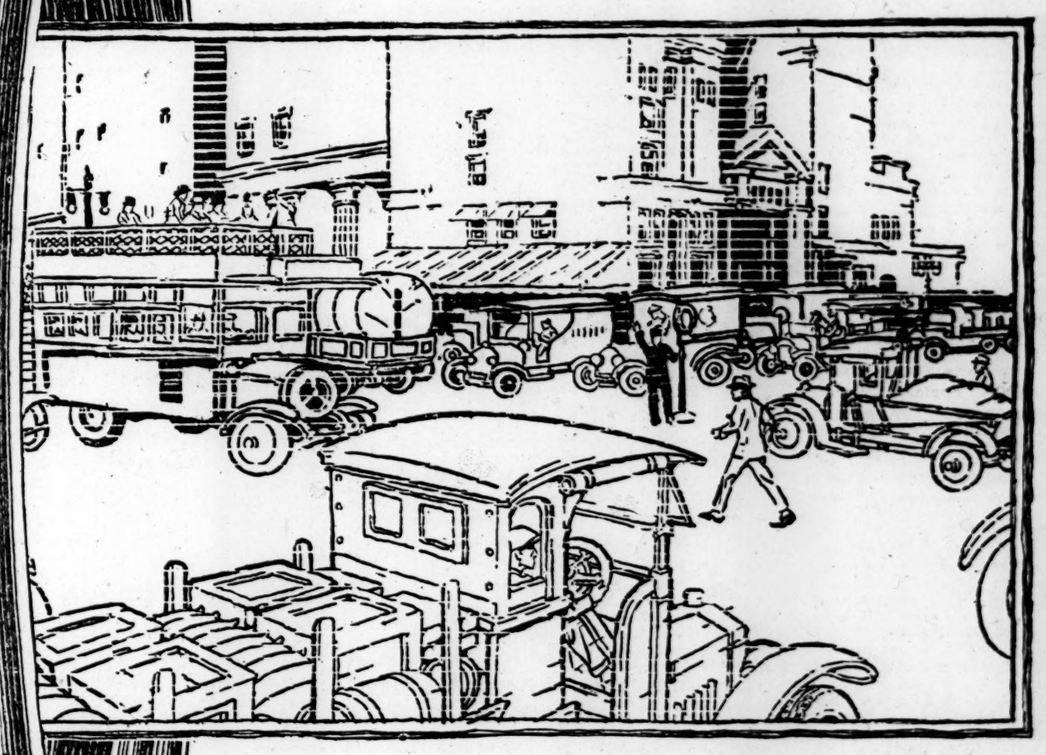
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Count von Luxburg, formerly German Minister to Argentina, who was dismissed by the Argentine Government last fall because of his notorious "Spurlos versenkt" message and other objectionable activities, sails today, under an allied safe conduct, for Sweden, on board the Swedish motor steamer Suecia.

Dr. Perl, former German Minister to Peru, who was handed his passports by the Peruvian Government when it severed relations with Germany last fall, sails on the same steamer as will the German charge d'Affaires at Montevideo, completing the exodus of German diplomatists from the South American Republics which have broken with Berlin.

ST. PAUL ELECTS LOYALIST

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Laurence C. Hodgson, a newspaper man, was elected Mayor of St. Paul over Julius R. Emme, Socialist, by one of the largest majorities ever returned here for a city official. Mr. Hodgson got more than double Mr. Emme's vote and his majority was about 12,000. He made "loyalty to the Government" the sole issue in his campaign.

United States Tires are Good Tires



The Real Meaning of Tire-buying Economy

Your car must give greater service this year than ever before.

You need it more.

It speeds up your work—increases your working power.

The highest car economy lies in utmost service.

The most economical tires are those which will give you greatest use of your car.

That's just what United States Tires will do for you.

You can depend on them for continuous service,

—most mileage at lowest mileage cost.

Buy your tires on the sound business basis demanded by war times.

Equip with United States Tires.

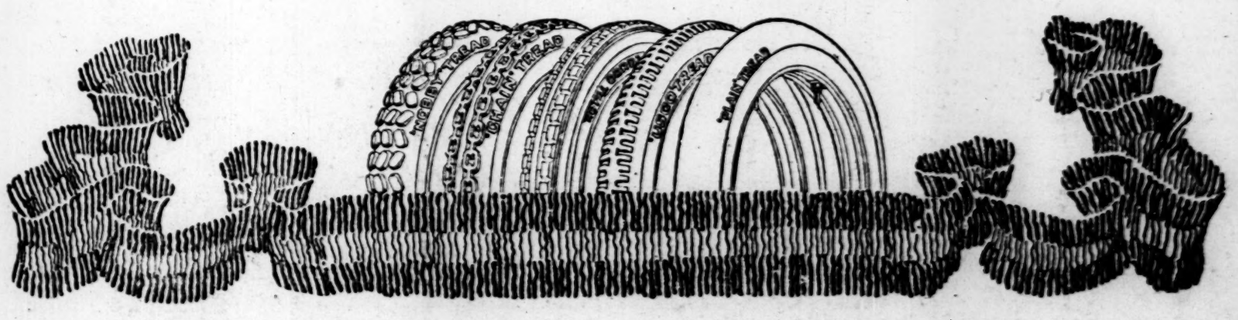
There are five United States treads. One will exactly fit your particular conditions of motoring.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will be glad to assist you in selection.

Ask his advice.

United States Tubes and Tire Accessories Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires unsurpassed.

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Royal Cord' 'Usco' 'Plain'



Boston Branch, 560 Commonwealth Avenue

NEW ENGLAND MAY GO TO $350,000,000

With 59 Bank Reports Still Missing the Committee Reports Subscriptions to Third Liberty Loan Make $333,729,000

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—New England subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan aggregate $333,729,000, with reports of 59 out of the 844 banks still missing, according to an announcement of the New England Liberty Loan Committee today. This is 133 per cent of the allotment of $250,000,000. Since the report of the committee last Monday, $11,049,000 has been added to the amount for New England. Of this increase, Boston turned in $7,187,000, making the gross total of Boston subscriptions $112,953,000.

Some banks with substantial amounts subscribed have not yet reported, and there is still a possibility that the New England subscription will reach the $350,000,000 mark. The total amount subscribed on the third loan is now nearly $2,000,000 more than the total subscriptions on the first loan for the New England district.

Reports show that 1,474,550 persons in New England bought Liberty bonds.

Maine made a gain of $195,000 and has reached a total of $18,275,550, a subscription of 143 per cent of its allotment.

New Hampshire gained $163,000, reaching a total of $14,832,650, or 146 per cent.

Vermont showed a gain of $323,000, reaching a total of $9,287,150, or a subscription of 154 per cent.

Rhode Island gained $462,000. Its total is now $28,399,550, which is a subscription of 113 per cent.

Connecticut's gain was $577,000, making a total of $54,671,050, showing the very creditable subscription of 165 per cent.

Massachusetts showed a gain of $9,329,000. The total subscriptions in Massachusetts now amount to $208,263,050, which is equal to 127 per cent.

Blue stars indicating 500 per cent oversscription were awarded Monday to the following New England towns:

Vermont: Fairlee, West Fairlee.

Massachusetts: Bedford, Acton, South Acton, West Acton, Grandville.

Connecticut: Lebanon.

New Hampshire: Gilson, Stratham, Auburn, Rye, Francestown, Madison, Ossipee, Wolfboro.

Maine: two stars each were given to Penobscot and Greenville, and one star each to Sangerville, Topsfield and Buckfield.

Honor Flags were awarded in Vermont—Two, Woodford and Ludlow. Massachusetts—Hinsdale, Lanesboro, New Ashford, Otis, Richmond, Tyringham, Washington, Monson, Peru, Sandisfield, Williamstown, Newburyport, Oxford. Connecticut—Salem, Coventry, Whigville, Gillead, Old Saybrook. New Hampshire—Warner, Dublin, Belmont, Unity. Maine—Winter Harbor, New Portland, Minturn.

MUSIC SUPERVISORS OPEN CONFERENCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Delegates and visitors to the first meeting of the Eastern Music Supervisors Conference, which opened this afternoon in Jacob Sleeper Hall, numbered many more than were anticipated, and are expected to reach 400 or 500 before the conference closes on Saturday. The morning was given over to visiting schools in Brookline, Milton and Cambridge and elsewhere. The formal opening of the convention took place at 1:30 o'clock, with an address of welcome by L. H. Murlin, president of Boston University. The president of the association, Albert E. Brown of the State Normal School at Lowell, spoke briefly.

"Responsibility of the Normal School for the Musical Equipment of the Grade Teachers" was the subject of a presentation by Julia E. Crane of Potsdam, N. Y., and F. W. Archibald, of the state normal schools at Salem and Framingham, Mass. Music teaching in the rural school was discussed by G. Stanley Osborne of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Florence Baird of the State Normal School at East Radford, Va.

A concert by 400 pupils selected from high schools of Greater Boston is to be given in Jordan Hall this evening, under the direction of Arthur Harold Tozer of Ipswich, Mass. Tomorrow morning will be devoted to visiting classes in and about Greater Boston. An afternoon sesson will begin at 1:30 o'clock, followed by an informal dinner and concert in the evening.

TECH MEN SIGN FOR SHIPYARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — About 600 undergraduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are to work in shipbuilding plants along the Atlantic during the next summer as "shipfitter's helpers," according to an announcement from the institute today. The statement says:

"The quota in shipyard employment at Fore River and Bath has been filled by students who have definitely signed for the work. This plan has been carefully studied by the student committee in consultation with President MacLaurin and members of the faculty. The plan is for students to go to shipbuilding yards during the summer vacation, and half a dozen places are named which will be glad to take them, including Newport News, Philadelphia, Camden, Chester, Bridgeport, Fore River and Bath.

"There is no more important patriotic service for undergraduates in a technical college than can be found in shipyards. The actual training that they receive in the shop-laboratories gives them a knowledge of wood and metal working, and they have the fundamental training which will make them available in any kind of place. The work, too, is in line with the teachings of such a school, and fits them the better for continuing their engineering courses through the practice which it affords.

"At each yard the Tech men will be housed together, a little M. I. T. club in effect, these matters being in the care of the Technology committee on shipyard employment, which has an office at the institute and is enrolling the students. A distinctive button is to be given to the men as they enroll."

NEW FIELD COURSE FOR ARMY OFFICERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Col. Paul Azan, at the head of the French Military Mission in the United States, has been informed of the inauguration of a new field course for field officers and staff officers, opening at five different army camps on May 15. This is an innovation in training, and is designed to equip officers for work at the front where French, English and Americans will collaborate along the most improved lines of warfare, the instruction being most important and thorough, and sanctioned by Secretary Baker, with whom Colonel Azan is frequently in conference.

The camps of which Colonel Azan will have supervision are Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass.; Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., and Camp Bowie at Fort Worth, Tex. French and British officers will be among the instructors in these camps, including Maj. R. G. Rousseau, Capt. Hipolyte Flipo, and Capt. A. Roussel of the French Army, and Major Day of the British Army.

Maj. Jean A. Boussavit will have charge of this training at Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md., and another inspecting official there will be Maj. Dorian Smith, a British officer. Work in these camps will be organized on May 11, although the course will not actually commence until May 15.

Brig.-Gen. Eugene F. Ladd, N. A., who is identified with the office of the adjutant-general in Washington, D. C., was a visitor at Northeastern Department, U. S. A., headquarters today, and called upon Col. S. Field Dallam, department quartermaster.

Capt. Lester Watson, department aeronautical officer, has received orders from Washington to open an examining board for candidates for training as pilots in Boston on June 9. This board will consist of three officials, one of whom will be a medical officer, and the examination is only open to enlisted men in the aviation section. A high school education is required, and even better preparation, if possible.

Maj. E. V. French of Andover, Mass., has reported at Northeastern Department, U. S. A. headquarters, for temporary duty in the quartermaster division.

Jewish Welfare Work

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Members of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in charge of the hospitality house at 47 Mt. Vernon Street have arranged a social event for soldiers and sailors next Saturday evening. On Sunday afternoon there will be an informal social affair to which the men have been bidden, and in addition to refreshments, there will be an entertainment. Both affairs will be held at the club building.

Maine Quotas Announced

AUGUSTA, Me.—The quotas allotted to the various exemption boards of the State, under the last call for 1514 men to report at Camp Devens the last week of May, were announced today by Adjutant-General George L. Presson, Provost Marshal of Maine. The two Portland boards and Cumberland County were the only sections not called upon to furnish men. The largest number, 137, will be furnished by Oxford County. Somerset is second with 134. Other boards whose quota exceeds 100 are Aroostook No. 1, 111; Aroostook No. 2, 114; Washington, 114.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER NAMED

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua—Diego Manuel Chamorro, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister to the United States. The Government is now represented at Washington by a chargé d'affaires.

STEEL WORKS NEAR SCHEDULE

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — The departments at the Bethlehem Steel Works which have been affected by labor troubles are now working on almost normal schedule. Between 1200 and 1400 men are still out, with a total of 28,000 men normally employed.

CITIES IN LIBERTY LOAN HONOR LIST

Hartford, Conn., Wins Highest Subscription Percentage in United States—Boston Leads Places in Its Population Class

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Cities that made the highest subscription percentages of their Liberty Loan quotas in their respective population classes, were announced today by the Treasury as follows:

Above 500,000 population, Boston, 165 per cent.

Between 250,000 and 500,000 population, Washington, 197 per cent.

Between 100,000 and 250,000, Birmingham, 186.

Between 50,000 and 100,000, Hartford, Conn., 251 per cent.

Between 25,000 and 50,000, Topeka, Kan., 202 per cent.

Hartford is the percentage leader of cities in all classes.

The 1910 census was taken as the basis for classifying the cities.

The lists of honor flag cities is as follows:

Above 500,000 population—Boston, 165 per cent; Baltimore, 115; Chicago, 115; New York and St. Louis, above 100 (exact percentage not determined).

Between 250,000 and 500,000 population—Washington, D. C., 197 per cent; Los Angeles, 150; Detroit, 148; Milwaukee, 131; Minneapolis, 125; Augusta, Ga., 119; San Francisco, 109; New Orleans, 108.

Between 100,000 and 250,000 population — Birmingham, 186 per cent; Louisville, 180; Nashville, 152; Omaha, 151; Kansas City, Mo., 141; Fall River, Mass., 138; Lowell, Mass., 137; Providence, R. I., 133; Seattle, 133; Portland, Ore., 126; Richmond, Va., 125; St. Paul, 125; Worcester, Mass., 122; Indianapolis, 121; Atlanta 118; New Haven, 116; Oakland, Cal., 1044; Denver, 100; Memphis, 100.

Between 50,000 and 100,000 population—Hartford, Conn., 251, Portland, Me., 212, Waterbury, Conn., 173, Jacksonville, Fla., 171, Kansas City, Kan., 168, St. Joseph, Mo., 164, New Bedford, Mass., 149, Des Moines, 145, Oklahoma City, 135, Evansville, Ind., 130, Tacoma, Wash., 130, Manchester, N. H., 129, Duluth, 125, Holyoke, Mass., 120, San Antonio 117, Springfield, Mass., 116, Houston, Tex., 114, Fort Worth, 113, Salt Lake City, 112, Dallas, 111, Savannah,. 102.

Between 25,000 and 50,000 population—Topeka, Kan., 202; Quincy, Ill., 175; Sioux City, Ia., 150; Lincoln, Neb., 149; Knoxville, Tenn., 142; Macon, Ga., 141; Pueblo, Colo., 135; Little Rock, Ark., 125; Chattanooga, Tenn., 124; Galveston, Tex., 124; Shreveport, Ill., 122; Augusta, 119; Austin, Tex., 118; Montgomery, Ala., 117; Tampa, Fla. 115.

WAR DEPARTMENT URGES HOTEL BILL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In a telegram from the War Department at Washington, the Massachusetts House of Representatives is requested to pass the True Name Bill for the regulation and licensing of hotels and lodging houses. The Committee on Bills in Third Reading which now has the bill has received several changes recommended by the Boston Licensing Board.

Representative Charles B. Frothingham of Lynn, in charge of the bill, received the telegram from the War Department. It wa signed "by direction of the Secretary of War," by Raymond B. Fosdick, and reads in part as follows:

"Permit me to convey through you, to the members of the House of Representatives the request of the War Department for passage of the bill to provide for the licensing, inspection and regulation of hotels and private lodging houses. It is anticipated that this bill, if enacted into law, would greatly aid the War Department in carrying out its program to protect the forces of the United States."

COURT-MARTIAL OF EIGHT IS NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A general court-martial, composed of three major-generals and five brigadier-generals, was named today to assemble at Governor's Island, New York, tomorrow for the "trial of such persons as may be brought before it."

The court is headed by Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, and with the exception of General Bell, and Brigadier-Gen. William A. Mann, commanding the Eastern Department, is composed of retired officers. They are Major-Generals William H. Carter and Hugh L. Scott; Brigadier-Generals Theodore A. Bingham, Montgomery M. Macomb, James Parker and William T. Rossell. Major Dudley V. Sutphin is appointed judge advocate of the court and Major Jackson A. Dykman assistant to the judge advocate.

OMAHA (NEB.) CITY ELECTION SITUATION

OMAHA, Neb. — With returns from every precinct counted, James C. Dahlman, for twelve years Mayor of Omaha, has failed of reelection to the City Commission. His only chance of election now lies with the vote of the Omaha soldiers on duty out of the State. These votes will be counted tonight. Dahlman is 1000 votes behind the lowest man on the commission.

Voting in Indiana Primaries Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Voting in Indiana primaries, Tuesday, was light. Candidates were voted on for the National House of Representatives, the State Legislature and county and township offices. In the second, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth districts, Republican representatives in Congress were renominated without opposition. In the first, fourth and thirteenth districts Democratic representatives were renominated without opposition.

DRY DOCK STRIKE SETTLEMENT SOUGHT

BOSTON, Mass.—The special committee of the council which is investigating the dry-dock complaints had a conference today with Arthur M. Huddell, representing the striking quarrymen at Rockport; Harry C. Rogers, of the Rockport Granite Company; James Duncan, an officer of the A. F. of L., and J. Walter Mullen of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

During the conference the committee made a further effort to bring about a settlement, but declined to state whether the effort was successful. It is expected that a report will be made by the committee this afternoon setting forth what it has been able up to the present time to learn in respect to the causes of delay in constructing the dry dock.

MAINE MASONIC ELECTIONS

PORTLAND, Me.—The annual session of the Masonic grand bodies of Maine convened here today. Reports of the Grand Lodge showed a membership of 32,435, a gain of 598 for the year. It was voted to celebrate the centennial of the order in Maine in Portland in 1920. Officers elected were: Grand Master, Silas B. Adams, Portland; Deputy Grand Master, Edward W. Wheeler, Brunswick; Senior Grand Warden, Willis A. Ricker, Castine; Junior Grand Warden, Carroll S. Douglass, Guilford; Grand Treasurer, Albro E. Chase, Portland; Grand Secretary, Charles B. Davis, Portland. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter elected officers as follows: Grand High Priest, Clifford J. Battee, Belfast; Deputy Grand High Priest, Samuel B. Furbish, Brunswick; Grand King, Fred C. Chalmers, Bangor; Grand Scribe, W. Scott Shorey, Bath; Grand Treasurer, Albro E. Chase, Portland; Grand Secretary, Charles B. Davis, Portland.

BERRY PICKERS ENLISTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A campaign to enlist 1200 girls and young women as strawberry pickers is being made by Mrs. A. C. Arnold, chairman of the production division of the Women's Central Committee on Food Conservation. The berry fields of Southern Missouri have reported a shortage of labor. The girls are to be used in units of 15 to 50 under a supervisor and chaperon. They will be housed together, will be fed at a commissary, will work but half of each day, and be paid 3 cents per quart box.

BELGIUM MEETING PLANNED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — A public meeting in the interest of Belgium will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral next Sunday evening at which a member of the Belgio-American Alliance, who has just arrived from Belgium, will speak.

LIMITED ABSENTEE VOTING IS FAVORED

Committee of Massachusetts Legislature Would Give Privilege to Enlisted Men

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Limited suffrage for Massachusetts soldiers and sailors away from home on election day is provided in a bill which the Committee on Election Laws of the State Legislature voted today to report favorably. The bill makes no provision, however, for railroad trainmen, traveling salesmen or other civilians whose duty takes them away from home.

Men in uniform would be permitted to vote only for the presidential electors, members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the State, State Treasurer, State Auditor and State Attorney-General. They may not vote for members of the State Legislature, county or district officers, nor on referenda, for it is claimed that there are technical difficulties making this inconvenient for the present.

Two Democratic members of the committee dissented from the favorable report, Messrs. O'Connor of Chicopee and Sawyer of Ware.

Mr. Sawyer announced the intention of trying to substitute bills to permit traveling men and others away from home on election day to vote on all questions on the ballot.

MOTOR TRUCK DRIVER SENTENCED TO JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass. — James Gillespie of 16 Fremont Street was found guilty of a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and sentenced to six months in the house of correction by Judge Samuel Utley in the central district court, Tuesday. Gillespie appealed to the Superior Court which sits on May 13.

According to witnesses, Mr. Gillespie on Monday night was driving an auto truck which crashed into a street car and fatally injured James P. Whalen. The question as to whether a charge of manslaughter will be brought against him will be determined by the coroner's inquest.

DRAFT REGISTRATIONS MAY BE QUARTERLY

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quarterly draft registrations of men reaching 21 years of age during the next year may be made necessary by the new army expansion program, Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder told the House Military Affairs Committee today.

General Crowder also presented estimates for $15,000,000, which is $3,000,000 more than draft expenditures this year. Quarterly registrations will make the increased expenditures necessary, he said.

Y. W. C. A. EXTENDING ITS WAR EFFORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for extending its work in France for training employment managers for large factories and for housing women workers in Washington are being devised at the meeting of the war work council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

It has been decided to build a model Y. W. C. A. building here together with a model home for girls to accommodate some 150. The council also voted to send 50 additional workers to France, to supply 100 workers for factories and to establish a four months' course at colleges, beginning in June, to fit women as employment managers in industrial plants.

IMPORTS OF CRUDE RUBBER LIMITED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Trade Board has issued regulations limiting imports of crude rubber to 100,000 tons annually and limiting issuance of licenses for such importation to 25,000 tons from May 6 to July 31. Imports have been at the rate of about 157,000 tons annually.

The requirements of the United States and the allies will be met in full and the rest of 25,000 tons licensed will be parceled among manufacturers of rubber products on the basis of consumption in 1917.

EXPRESS COMPANIES OBJECT TO MERGER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Canadian Great Northern, Northern and Western Express companies, operating in the Northwest, object to entering the proposed merger of all express companies in a $34,000,000 corporation, and consequently some doubt exists among railroad administration officials whether the merger will be effected. Director-General McAdoo will pass on the question later this week.

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AT SHIPYARDS NAMED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A. Merritt Taylor, formerly chief of the Philadelphia Department of Transit, today was appointed Director of Housing and Transportation of shipyard workers throughout the country.

J. Willison Smith, vice-president of one of the largest trust companies in Philadelphia, obtained an indefinite leave of absence to become Mr. Taylor's assistant. They will occupy quarters in the building in this city recently taken by Charles M. Schwab for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ELECT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Officers of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, elected today at their forty-ninth annual convention, which is being held in Ford Hall, are: Grand chancellor, Walter L. Stevens, Northampton; grand vice-chancellor, Albert F. Kirby, Brockton; grand prelate, the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Beal, East Cambridge; grand keeper of records and seal, George E. Howe; grand master of exchequer, William F. Beaman, West Somerville; grand master-at-arms, Benjamin A. Graves, Dorchester; grand inner guard, Elmer L. Elliot, Lynn; grand outer guard, Harry R. Lawrence, Lawrence; grand trustee, Fred B. Sweet, Lowell. The candidacy of John Ballantyne for supreme vice-chancellor was announced, and the statement made that all members who are in the country's service will be carried on the rolls in good standing. The convention, which is attended by 300 members, will continue through this evening.

KLONDIKE GOLD CLEAN-UP

DAWSON, Y. T. (Monday)—The first gold clean-up of the Klondike this spring was made here today, by a dredging company. There is every indication that the gold yield of the Klondike this year will equal that of last year, when the output was valued at $3,671,000.

TELEGRAMS REFUSED TO FISH INVESTIGATORS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — Efforts of the Massachusetts Legislative fish investigating committee to obtain certain telegrams of the Bay State Fishing Company, between Nov. 1 and 15, 1917, suffered a check today when Herbert L. Barrett, representing the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company, declined to deliver to the committee the telegrams of the fish firm in the possession of his company. His position was that he was prohibited from giving up the messages by an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission that such documents are private and not to be given publicity.

Benjamin D. Weston, for the Western Union Telegraph Company, was present with the originals of the messages of the Bay State Fishing Company transmitted by his firm, and with copies prepared for the committee, it being said that by this device the orders of both the investigating committee and the Interstate Commerce Commission could be observed.

On Mr. Barrett's refusal to surrender the messages asked for, the committee took up the subject in executive session.

NEWARK COST-PLUS CONTRACTS STOPPED

WASHINGTON D. C. — The cost-plus contracts of the Submarine Boat Company of Newark, N. J., for construction of 160 steel ships of 5000 tons each, have been canceled, Charles M. Schwab, Production Director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, today told the Senate Commerce Committee in an investigation of the company's work. New contracts were substituted on a flat basis of $960,000 for each ship.

Cost-plus contracts at the Hog Island and Bristol, Pa., government yards were continued, Mr. Schwab said. The substitution at the Newark yard was designed to speed up construction, which, it was said, was far behind schedule.

EXPULSIONS FROM MEXICO REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unofficial advices received here tell of an order for the expulsion from Mexico by the Carranza Government of Robert H. Murray, the representative of the Committee on Public Information in Mexico City, who in that capacity had been in charge of the work conducted by the United States Government to offset German propaganda.

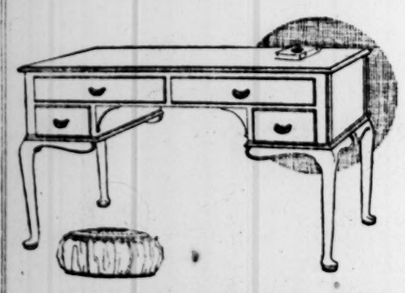
At the same time, the unofficial advices say, one of the correspondents of the Associated Press in Mexico City, W. E. Weigand, also was ordered to leave.

The expulsions, it is said, were ordered under the 33 section of the Mexican Constitution, which provides for the summary deportation of "Pernicious foreigners," without trial or hearing.

DESTROYING ENGINES CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Archibald C. Matteson, United States Commissioner, after a hearing Tuesday, held for the United States grand jury Henry Wortmann Jr., charged with destroying two steam engines in the turntable pit of the Charles Street yard of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, on April 19. Commissioner Matteson said that while the Government's case against the defendant seemed weak, mitigating circumstances and conflict of testimony made it necessary to bind him over.



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PATRIOTIC CENSUS FOR A WAR CHEST

Lynn Committee Member Says That Recent Enumeration Was Foundation for a Drive for Fund to Open May 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn "patriotic census" was the foundation for a war fund drive, which will be launched in this city on May 20, simultaneously with one in Springfield, and at the same time that the Red Cross has planned a $100,000,000 nation-wide campaign, said C. E. Sprague, today, a member of the census committee. While the fact that the census was for a war chest has not been made public hitherto, it is expected that a large amount of money will be realized from those whose names were listed.

According to William H. Day, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the war chest committee, the census has been a decided success with only a few objecting to giving the information desired. Out of a total of 118,000 residents in Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus and Nahant, about 115,000 have signed the census cards, and the mails are bringing in more daily. Both of these men have explained that the census was to find out what the people in Greater Lynn are doing, how much they have contributed to war work, what patriotic organizations they are members of and other information considered of a war nature.

While there was no definite announcement of a war chest on the literature of the census, some saw hints of a war chest proposition in the fourth sentence of a list of reasons "why you want to enroll in the patriotic census." The reasons given were: "Because it is a roll of honor; because it enrolls you in the service of your country; because it means that you are ready to back the boys in the trenches; because it will make possible an equal distribution of the burden of war; because enrollment will make you the friend and champion of freedom and the eternal enemy of oppression, and because by so doing you will be a factor in winning the war."

Mr. Sprague explained that the local Chamber of Commerce had made a study of the war chest proposition and in accordance with a recommendation of the national chambers of commerce, had urged its adoption in Lynn. "Several months ago the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. did not oppose the war chest plan when we queried them about it," said Mr. Sprague, when asked whether the Lynn committee knew of the opposition voiced by the war councils of both organizations to the war chest idea. He said that a statement will be given soon explaining the advantages of the plan and showing the fallacy of the opposition, although he admitted that there was a "very strong sentiment" against the plan on account of the way in which it limits the freedom of the individual to give to the war relief societies he favors.

Inquiry as to whether the committee had considered that the war chest drive might interfere with the Red Cross campaign on May 20, elicited the reply that the Lynn quota would be guaranteed the Red Cross out of the war chest, or as Mr. Sprague termed it, the "patriotic fund."

Connecticut Inquiry

Various Organizations Unanimous for War Chest Plan Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Complete investigation of the war-chest plan of financing war-relief work before any decision on its merits is made by the Connecticut State Council of Defense, was unanimously voted by representatives of chambers of commerce in this State, the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. and other war organizations, at a conference with the council Tuesday afternoon.

While the meeting was called to decide what stand the council should take on the war chest proposition, it became evident during the discussion that the war chest plan was so different in various communities that no definite finding was made. It was decided, however, to let the matter rest until after the coming Red Cross drive, so that the full support of the State would be given this national war relief organization.

Edward P. Jones of the council, who acted as chairman, opened the discussion with the announcement that the war chest plan had become such a subject of importance that the council felt that it should be in a position to inform cities and towns of the advantages and disadvantages of the plan. The conference, he said, was mainly for the purpose of allowing all interested in the plan to present their views and to enable the council to form an opinion as to its practicability for towns and cities of this State.

While Mr. Shirk of the Y. M. C. A. in Derby, Conn., favored the war chest plan, generally, he explained that one of its greatest weaknesses was that it does not educate the people to the value and importance of their contributions. Mr. Grover of Syracuse, N. Y., said that the plan had been a success in that city.

Isaac Ulman of New Haven, chairman of the State campaign committee of the Red Cross, spoke in opposition to the war chest plan in general, but added that as the discussion had brought out that practically any systematic centralized form of collecting money for war relief could be called a war chest, its flexibility presented posibilities. He further explained that special drives and campaigns for a distinctive war relief organization aroused enthusiasm and offered greater freedom of choice than the war chest idea. The "federated charities" idea has not been successful, continued Mr. Ulman, because individuals want to support the organization they are personally interested in. This objection, he said, applies to the war chest.

Opposition Increases

Springfield War Chest Decision Raises Many Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Increasing opposition to the decision of the executive committee of the Citizens' War Chest Association that all funds must be spent by the central committee and no individual allowed to stipulate where his contribution shall go, has resulted in having the entire question referred to the board of 52 trustees for decision. At the meeting of the association Tuesday, a discussion was held over the announcement of Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the State Public Safety Committee, that he opposes the war chest plan.

It was decided, at the meeting, that a total of $1,200,000 be asked of the city and this statement was given out:

"Last year Springfield subscribed about $700,000 to various nationally-indorsed war relief work. You know that the work of the Red Cross, the Red Triangle, the Knights of Columbus, the Hebrew relief organization and the other war relief organizations has greatly increased. You know that this work must be supported.

"Springfield cannot do its share of the work unless it raises more than it did last year, and $1,200,000 is not a large amount for Springfield to give, it is argued. It means only $10 per capita for the whole year.

"The people of Springfield are prosperous. The city is called on to contribute a share of its prosperity to the war chest that our prosperity may be insured against destruction. From our incomes we are asked to contribute a specified amount each month for one year to the war chest. The men and women who earn daily wages are asked to give to the war chest one day's pay in every 31 days—one in 31. The men and women whose incomes are greater are asked to give one day's income in every 20 days. Men and women whose incomes permit it, are asked to give one day's income in every 15 days, and so on.

War Chest Plan Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALMER, Mass. — War relief workers in this city met Monday and formed a committee to report a plan for a war chest at a meeting in the Palmer Business Club tonight. After a plan for a war chest has been adopted by these men, it will be submitted to the people at a mass meeting in the Empire Theater next Sunday evening, for their rejection or approval.

FINAL ACTION ON THE SEDITION BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Final legislative action has been taken on the Sedition Bill, giving the Government broad new powers to punish disloyal acts and utterances. Adopting a conference report already approved by the Senate, the House sent to the President for his signature the measure, which has been before Congress for weeks, assailed as a menace to free speech, and championed as essential to order at home during the war.

The President is expected to sign the bill promptly.

Penalties of 20 years' imprisonment or a fine of $10,000, or both, are provided.

SALOONS TO AVOID DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—According to an opinion from the State Attorney-General's department, saloons in Texas need not close any earlier on account of the Daylight Saving Law. The Attorney-General holds that the saloons are regulated by state law, and that the time at which they are ordered to close, 9:30 p. m., is based on sun time, and not on any arbitrary time which may be fixed by the State or Federal Government. Under this opinion the saloons may keep open till 10:30 p. m., according to the new national time.

PLAYGROUNDS OPENED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Additional playgrounds have been opened this week to accommodate the crowds of children who are called out of doors. They are the Charlesbank, Christopher Gibson, Columbus Avenue, Forest Hills, Franklin Field, North Brighton, Orchard Park, Roslindale, Strandway and Washington Park.

SMILEAGE BOOKS ARE DISTRIBUTED

Three Thousand Soldiers at Camp Devens Receive Favors at Hands of Boston Committee Which Visits Cantonment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Three thousand soldiers scattered throughout the cantonment were made happy on Tuesday afternoon by the presentation of Smileage books donated by the Boston Committee of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, of which Mrs. Edwin A. Shuman is chairman, a delegation of nearly 50 members of the committee visiting the camp, where they were received by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding general.

Members of the committee were presented to Major-General Hodges by Mrs. Shuman, who later left a large consignment of books for the use of the officers. She said the books were the result of seven weeks of activity upon the part of the committee, and were realized from the profits of a military assembly held several weeks ago.

In accepting the gift, Major-General Hodges expressed appreciation of the efforts of the committee. Lieut. Robert V. Bean of division headquarters was detailed to show the guests about the camp and automobiles were taken to the base hospital, where another donation of books was made, to the Young Men's Christian Association administration building, one of the huts, and the Liberty Theater. All along the way, Smileage books were given to the men in khaki. Many requested books for comrades who didn't happen to be about at the time. Donations of confections also were extended. Negro recruits were not forgotten, and liberal donations of books were also made the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Hostess House, and other camp organizations.

Dinner was served the guests at the Hostess House, during which a group of Tuskegee Institute students from Tuskegee, Ala., gave a song recital. The young men are touring the military cantonments throughout the country.

In the evening, the Smileage committee members were guests at the Liberty Theater, where the novelty of the performance with nearly 3000 soldiers in attendance afforded an unusual experience to many in the party.

In addition to Mrs. Shuman, chairman of the committee, other officials who participated were Mrs. Alvah Stinson, treasurer, and James Parsons, secretary. Motion pictures of the party, including the presentation of books to Major-General Hodges, by Mrs. Shuman were taken, and will be shown later at the Liberty Theater.

New Aviation Camp Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Camp Bartlett at Westfield, Mass., may be used for an aviation training ground similar to that at Mineola, L. I., Ft. Worth, Tex., and other places, according to the United States Government, and officials are now looking the place over in regard to its possibilities. This work is in charge of the signal corps of the army. If the plan is carried out, airplanes of all types will be used, and the camp will be used continually except during the winter.

Drafted Men Study Carpentry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass. — One hundred drafted men from New Hampshire have arrived at Tufts College where a course in carpentry has been organized, with six hours daily instruction and two hours of military drill each day. Prof. Richard C. Smith is director of the course, and Tufts students are doing volunteer duty as clerks. The course will extend over a period of two months.

Applicants for Tank Service

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Nearly 200 applicants for tank service have been accepted at the army recruiting station, according to Lieut. Thomas W. Crosby, who is in charge of that department, and who is still examining candidates.

On Tuesday, several more yeowomen were called for active service in the naval reserve force and given assignments.

Tuesday's recruiting record was: Navy 32, naval reserve 63, United States Army 28, British-Canadian forces 23, marine corps 18.

Harvard Training Corps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Sixty members of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps will leave for Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., on Monday, where they will commence a two weeks' course in intensive training. They have been admitted to the government camp for under-age students, the course opening in June.

Alleged Deserter Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass. — Military officials are searching for W. Lee Howes of this city who, it is claimed, has been impersonating a captain in the general staff of the army. He is an alleged deserter from M Company, fifty-seventh infantry at Moonshine Hill, Tex., and has been missing since Oct. 10, 1917.

Alleged Deserter Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—James H. Hite, charged with desertion from the thirty-eighth infantry at Camp Doniphan at Fort Sill, Okla., and also with passing worthless checks in Chicago, Ill., has been brought here from Providence, R. I., and will be sent to Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass. Another charge against him is impersonating an army officer. His home is in St. Louis, Mo.

NEW RIVAL FOR NEW YORK GOVERNORSHIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Merton E. Lewis, Attorney-General, who announced in Albany on Monday that he would not seek reelection to his present office, will become a candidate in the Republican primaries for the gubernatorial nomination against Whitman. This became known last night after Mr. Lewis had arrived in this city for conferences with Republican leaders who expect to give their support to his candidacy. A friend of the Attorney-General is authority for the statement that when he decided to withdraw his name from Governor Whitman's third-term primary slate it was with the sole object of beginning a rival quest for the gubernatorial nomination.

DISLOYALTY CHARGE AGAINST SOLDIER

Court-Martial of Camp Devens Private Who Attended University of Munich and Made a Study of German Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The court-martial of Private John Austin Spaulding of Tewksbury Center, Mass., which was commenced on Tuesday, continued today, with further testimony and arguments of counsels. Spaulding is charged with being disloyal, and with making statements in violation of the ninety-sixth article of war.

The specification alleges the following: "That Private John A. Spaulding of the twenty-sixth company, then candidate of the fourth company, third officers training camp, did at Camp Devens, between Jan. 5 and April 1, in the presence of other candidates and enlisted men, make the following statements: 'My sympathies are with Germany; Germany was justified in going through Belgium, and did no greater wrong by doing so than England's treatment of Greece. The United States should not have entered the war. Germany is justified in the use of submarines. The sinking of the Lusitania was no cause for the United States to declare war against Germany. The war was not caused wholly by Germany; the Allies were as instrumental in causing it. Germany was justified in doing the things she did, because other nations in the past, under stress of circumstances, have done likewise. The war was brought on largely by France's desire for revenge of the Franco-Prussian War. The United States was not justified in the present war, because other nations have been quite as guilty toward her as Germany. I will be glad when the war is over. The only reason I am in it is because I was drafted. The reason I came to the training school was because of a better chance to get into the Intelligence Department,' or words to that effect."

Several witnesses were introduced in support of the specification, one of whom testified that Spaulding said he was really a conscientious objector to war, but he refrained from making this claim out of deference to his family and upon advice of Professor Francke of Harvard University.

In his appearance on the witness stand, Spaulding said that he was born in Boston, Mass., and that he entered Harvard in 1908, later attending the University of Munich. He then returned to Harvard where he received the degrees of M. A and Ph. D., afterward becoming an instructor at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute where he remained three years. By taking German two years at the Lowell, Mass., High School he was able to take an advanced German course at Harvard, and he made that his major study. He also related impressions and beliefs acquired among the civilian class in Germany, and said he had used the English language loosely. He also admitted making some of the statements in substance.

He also testified that a few weeks after getting into camp he had changed his opinions to a considerable extent, but toward the end of the examination he declared that he was still unconvinced "of the complete righteousness of the cause of the United States in entering the war."

TEXTILE COUNCIL FOR INCREASE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A 25 per cent wage increase was demanded Tuesday night by the Fall River Textile Council for the thousands of operatives in that city. They will meet shortly to vote on the question of a strike. Separate meetings were held by the seven textile unions, rejecting the 12½ per cent advance in wages which was offered by the cotton manufacturers, who emphatically refused to consider an advance of 25 per cent. Their wages already have been increased 57 per cent since Jan. 24, 1916.

NO STEEL SHORTAGE, SAYS MR. HURLEY

Chairman of the United States Shipping Board Advises That Curtailment of Automobile Industry Is Undesirable Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board has given it as his opinion that it would be unnecessary, as well as undesirable, to close down the automobile industry or any other essential industry of the country just now in order to save steel, as the production at present is nearly enough to meet the demands, and is increasing. The Baltimore Dry Dock Company, which is engaged in building ships, wired Chairman Hurley on Tuesday of a steel shortage in its yards, but this shortage, which is noticeable also at Hog Island, Mr. Hurley said, is due to a lack of proper transportation facilities.

Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of Shipping Construction, wants at least a four months' supply of steel plates and shapes at every shipyard in the country, so as to insure against delays caused by irregularities in transportation. Fifty thousand tons of these parts, Mr. Hurley said, were fabricated during the past week.

In order to get the utmost production along this line, with the minimum of expenditures for new machinery and equipment, the Shipping Board is now letting contracts for parts of ships to every plant or shop throughout the country, regardless of its size or capacity.

EAST ORANGE GOES DRY

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—This city went dry yesterday by 173 votes. It was the first city in the State to vote under the new local option law.

The Continental

Franklin at Washington St.
Boston

Opening Day Thursday

Why say a "better" clothing store?

The Continental

Charles R Talbot *Treas*

Boylston at Washington — Franklin at Washington

YOU may think it strange, that with a high-class clothing store, long established at Washington and Boylston streets, we should call the new one, at Washington and Franklin streets, a "better" one

Why "knock" the old store? somebody says Why indeed?

The answer is, we're not knocking the old store; we're competing with it; we own both stores, and we're engaged in a friendly competition with ourselves, as a stimulant to both stores

If the men of Boston once come to understand what these stores have to offer in the way of really fine clothing; if they once realize the economy of money and of satisfaction assured in Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes, the only competition either of these Continental clothing stores will need to consider is the competition of the other

It's no criticism of the old store to say that we're trying to make the new one better; we'd be foolish to start a new one if we didn't try to make it better; and our effort to make it better is going to make both stores better

The main thing for us in both stores is to give our customers the best merchandise we can find, at prices as low as they can safely be; to serve the men of this city in things-to-wear in the most efficient manner possible

That's what we're going to do and you're invited to come and have it done for you

Filene's

Women's jerseys

$7.50

—*sweater shop*

The variety could hardly be more complete—there are mannish wool jersey coats with long sleeves and patch pockets and sleeveless polo coats.

Some are collarless. Neutral colors, dark colors, light colors; one sketched.

$7.50

Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

LOWER PRICE FOR MILK POSTPONED

Regional Commission Holds to Present Rate Until June 1, Though Surplus Is Large and Cuts Made Elsewhere

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Milk consumers in the larger New England cities must wait until June 1 before receiving any benefit from an admitted over supply of the product, the farmers must accept lower rates and make their own disposition of the surplus, while the distributors are allowed an advance of a quarter of a cent a quart for handling, according to the decision on Tuesday of the New England Regional Milk Commission.

The commission sought to justify its decision for the month of May of 14½ cents a quart for delivered milk in Boston, of 12½ cents for store milk, and of 7¾ cents f. o. b. Boston to the producers, by the high cost of grain and "everything that enters into the production and distribution of milk." At the same time it urged consumers to increase their takings on the ground that milk is the best form of food yet produced.

The decision of the commission was disappointing so many consumers, not only because of the great quantity of milk on hand but because of reductions granted to milk takers by similar commissions acting for the Food Administrator in New York and Chicago.

It is true that on June 1 milk rates in Boston will be dropped to 14 cents a quart, but with herds turned out to pasture, with fields showing abundant growth of grass, and with the benefit of economies in both the distributing and producing business, it had been hoped that milk rates in the cities might drop half a cent or a cent. In fact, J. Frank O'Hara, one of the members of the commission, in a dissenting report, declared that the price should be immediately reduced to 13½ cents, on the ground that the cost figures submitted to the commission do not warrant the present high rates.

It is pointed out today that in the three decisions of the commission the distributors gained more than a cent in January, half a cent in April and a quarter of a cent in May in addition to other concessions. The producers while obtaining a 8½ cent rate in January, were cut one-half a cent on April 1 and one-quarter of a cent on May 1, and in addition they must care for their own surplus in the future. The consumer was required to pay an advance to 14½ cents a quart on Jan. 1, and that price is still maintained. It is believed that although the consumer's rate will drop half a cent on June 1, the commission will restore the present price in July, when the surplus begins to diminish.

The ruling of the commission for milk delivered to family trade was as follows:

"Quarts: May, 14½ cents; June, 14 cents.

"Pints: May, 8 cents; June, 8 cents.

"Prices charged by stores: May, quarts, not over 14 cents; June, not over 13 cents; pints, 8 cents, May and June.

"Prices charged by distributors for bottled milk delivered to stores:

"Quarts: May, 12½ cents; June, 12 cents.

"Pints: May, 7 cents; June, 7 cents.

ANTI-ENEISTMENT REMARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—For making statements reflecting on the common sense of men who enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary forces, while he was being solicited for a subscription to the Red Cross fund, Andrew Joss of Scotsguard, Sask., was fined $350.

CENSUS OF STOCKS OF BOOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Forms have now been issued in connection with the census being taken by the Government of the stocks of boots and shoes in the hands of retailers and wholesale houses in Great Britain. Any firm, whether boot factors or retailers, or pawnbrokers, drapers, and so forth, having stocks of new boots, shoes or slippers, is required, under the Defense of the Realm Regulations, to make a return to the Director of Raw Materials, R. M. 2. d. (b) Imperial House, Tothill-Street, London, S. W. 1. If any firm concerned has not received a schedule to fill in, they must comply with the following instructions: (I) If the total stock is under 100 pairs, a letter must be sent to the above address giving the total number of pairs of all kinds in stock (without specifying the different kinds). (II) If the total stock is 100 pairs or over, application must be made immediately to the above address for a copy of the schedule.

SKIP STOP PLAN FOR RAILWAYS PROPOSED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The adoption of the so-called "skip-stop" plan is urged upon the Boston Elevated and other street railway companies in Massachusetts by the Federal Fuel Administrator of New England as a fuel conservation measure. The action of the Massachusetts Fuel Administration contemplates the reduction of stopping places on all the state's street railways, where conditions permit, to not more than eight stops to the mile in suburban districts and in inter-urban districts to not more than four stops to the mile.

The proposed new apportionment of stopping places has been indorsed by the special war committee of the National Association of Railway and Utility Commissioners.

Wherever this plan has been tried out, it has resulted in a betterment of service, as well as a saving in fuel. It is estimated that the fuel saving in Massachusetts alone would amount to 100,000 tons a year.

SUGAR CERTIFICATES FOR MANUFACTURERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Manufacturers cannot purchase sugar after May 15 without the surrender of authorized sugar distribution certificates issued by the Food Administrator. The ruling does not apply to hotels, restaurants or to those engaged exclusively in baking and cracker manufacturing. Upon filing statements with the Food Administrator, certificates will be issued in denominations of 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000 and 10,000 pounds, as requested by the manufacturer. The certificates will be issued to cover the manufacturers' needs from May 15 to July 1. Application should be made at once for certificates to Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator.

The allotment of sugar will depend upon whether the Government considers the product of the manufacturer in the class of essentials or less essentials.

MEXICO HOLDS TO ACTION ON CONSULS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Efforts to induce the Mexican Government to reconsider its action in canceling the exequaturs of the United States and British consuls at Guaymas apparently have failed, and the United States and British governments now will decide whether they will abolish the consulates or yield to the Mexican demand that the consuls be replaced. The action of the Mexican Government resulted from the refusal of United States Consul Simpich to permit the landing at Guaymas of a cargo from San Francisco consigned to a Guaymas firm on the enemy-trading list of the War Trade Board. German business interests protested and complaint was made that the British consul had influenced the United States official.

AIR MAIL SERVICE RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The House yesterday passed the Senate bill authorizing postal rates for airplane mail service on Washington, Philadelphia and New York line at not to exceed 24 cents an ounce. The bill now goes to the President.

HAWAII OVERSUBSCRIBES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—On April 20 it was announced that Hawaii had oversubscribed its third Liberty Loan quota. The quota was set at $3,614,000. This is the third time the territory has made an over subscription.

COMING ELECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Complications Arising Out of the Conscription Issue Render the Political Position in the State Very Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

ADELAIDE, South Aus. — South Australia is on the verge of its triennial general elections for the State Parliament. For 55 vacancies there are 135 candidates. The real explanation for this intense competition is a short one—in words. It is "war." The tragic topsy-turvydom of this world-flung conflict has produced in a small and distant outpost of the empire an unprecedented complication which has a semi-comic as well as a serious side. The man who knows as much about it as anybody had his picture in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor and his name is Crawford Vaughan. He is the pivot on which a paradox of politics has swung.

When war broke out South Australia was dwelling peacefully in the established climate of the two-party system. There were the Liberals and there were the Labor members. The former were in power with a fine working majority, but the general elections occurred in the following year —March, 1915—and they went to the country. Mr. Crawford Vaughan at the head of the Labor Party came back with 26 in a House of 46 seats, and the Liberal Government hauled down its flag. Labor was proud, triumphant and united—then.

Some months later, the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. W. M. Hughes, returned from England and launched his conscription campaign. Labor split into two hostile and unyielding sections. Trades Hall supporters who, in the federal sphere, many years before, had championed and carried compulsory military service for home defense, now vehemently opposed the idea of defending the home by oversea action.

The Labor Premier, Mr. Crawford Vaughan, was told in language far removed from ambiguity, that if he persisted in his declaration to advocate conscription he would be "kicked out" and all his followers. He did persist, and was kicked out. One memorable night he led his loyal remnant from the old Labor citadel. Already his majority in the House of Assembly had a few gaps, for there had been resignations by the more militant members of his party.

This was just the point where the tangle began. The three vacant Labor seats were won by Liberals, and the loss was sufficient to turn the scale. The first time Parliament met after the conscription bombshell was the last time Mr. Vaughan and his co-Labor administrators were in office. The Liberals, with a majority of one on the floor, changed over, from the Opposition to the Ministerial benches. But the new Premier (Mr. A. H. Peake) and his colleagues knew they had placed themselves on the sharp-pointed horns of a lively political dilemma.

The movement for a national government instantly challenged the one-party ministry. The sentiment grew into a popular clamor and, a week or so after the Liberals had changed over, four or five of them capitulated to the new forces. They did not actually change politics, but, at the point of the bayonet, they demanded of their Premier that he must make room in his Government for three representatives of what was now known as the National Party. Mr. Peake saw the inevitability of the position and sent three of his ministers back into the ranks and promoted three of his erstwhile opponents.

And that is how the paradox began. It did not stop at a mere fusing of political opposites. On the eve—the morning might be more metaphorically correct—of the consummation of the strange brotherhood, the Liberal Government, stimulated by disquieting rumors, had appointed a judicial Royal Commission to inquire into certain land transactions of the Vaughan Government. Only for this fact, the former Labor Premier might have gone into South Australia's War Cabinet, but, faced by an investigation into his own acts, he stood aloof. Another of his old ministers followed his example. It was his brother-in-law. His brother, who was Attorney-General and sat in the Upper House; enlisted. Then when the paradox appeared to be settled down and behaving itself as well as possible, the prospective election campaign gave it a more aggravating form. There had been a Liberal-National alliance, but now came the delicate domestic process of getting the House in order. Districts had to be arranged to prevent the rivalry of coalition candidates and the two organizations had to be adjusted on a common campaign basis.

The two families squabbled rudely —there was no other word for it. After a prolonged altercation it was found that the Liberal partner had substantially increased his estate in constituencies at the expense of the Nationalist. They have now patched up the quarrel to avoid public embarrassment at the elections.

Reading the list of the nominations for the lower House it is, in the bulk, a jumble of contradictions. Out of the 19 districts, only seven present the elements of clean-cut contests between Government supporters and opponents. The rest is a confusing rivalry of Coalitionists, Labor candidates, Independents, who include two women, Liberal Nationalists opposing Independent Nationalists, pure Liberals challenging pure Nationalists and, to give more discordant volume to the babel of political tongues, direct farmers' advocates forming another little militant and optimistic faction.

Mrs. Crawford Vaughan pulled her husband out of the Coalition muddle—acting as his attorney during his absence in America—and nominated him as an Independent Nationalist.

SPEEDING UP OF WORK ON SHIPS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Bainbridge Colby of the Federal Shipping Board, on Tuesday, addressed a meeting of 50 persons, representing shipbuilders and commercial organizations, in behalf of a speeding-up of shipbuilding. He revealed facts about the situation calculated to arouse all to unstinted prosecution of the program.

UNPAID TRUSTEE PLAN PROTESTED

Elevated Measure Provision Declared by Representative Hays of Boston to Be Absurd and He Demands Circumstances

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—During debate on the Boston Elevated Railway Public Control Bill, in the Massachusetts House this afternoon, Representative Hays of Boston protested the agreement reached by framers of the bill by which the five public trustees are all to be named by the Governor and are to serve without compensation.

Mr. Hays declared it was absurd to ask five men to manage the affairs of the big corporation without compensation, and demanded to know the surrounding circumstances. Representative Brown of Woburn, in charge of the bill, offered an amendment embodying this agreement, but made no reply to the challenge of Mr. Hays.

Opposition of some legislators to the State guaranteeing the dividends of the Elevated Railway as contemplated in the bill has crystalized in an amendment offered by Representative James E. Odlin of Lynn, to strike out this feature. This is one of many amendments expected to be offered by the "independents" in the House.

Under the Odlin amendment the trustees would be authorized to borrow in any June or December, sufficient funds to meet any deficiencies and to pay dividends, as they become due. Mr. Odlin would thus eliminate the provisions requiring the State Treasurer to meet such deficiency, and requiring the assessment of any deficiency upon the cities and towns served by the Elevated.

Another amendment is to be offered by Representative John L. Donovan of Boston, providing that a referendum vote on public control be taken next November in the following communities, before the act goes into effect: Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Newton, Somerville, Arlington, Belmont, Brookline and Watertown.

Representative F. J. Brown of Woburn, chairman of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, who has submitted committee amendments to authorize Governor McCall to name all five of the trustees and to require them to serve without compensation, has another amendment to require the trustees to pay their first dividends at the end of six months under the new plan. The original draft required dividend payments in three months.

Representative J. Weston Allen of Newton has an amendment to the section assessing any operating deficiency on the cities and towns served by the road. He would retain the method of placing the assessment on the state tax, but would have the assessment be "in proportion to the number of persons in said cities and towns using the service of the company, to be determined and reported to the tax commissioners by the trustees from computations made in their discretion for the purpose."

The bill now proposes that 50 per cent of the assessment shall be in proportion to population; 25 per cent in proportion to the tax valuation; and 25 per cent in proportion to mileage of track located in the community.

INCREASES IN FREIGHT RATES BEING PLANNED

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increases in freight and passenger rates are being planned by the railroad administration to meet a deficit which threatens to reach $800,000,000 for the year.

While the increase to be asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet been determined upon, passenger officials here forecast a uniform 2¾-cent rate for that branch of the traffic. Freight rates, it is believed, will be increased on an average of approximately 7½ per cent.

THE LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—The following official statement was issued in Vienna on the publication of the Lichnowsky memorandum: In the memorandum of the former German Ambassador in London, Prince Lichnowsky, it is asserted that the Imperial and Royal Ambassador in London, Count Mensdorf, received a protocol concerning the decisive conference in Potsdam on July 5, 1914. This assertion of Prince Lichnowsky is false. The report, already circulated for a long time past in the Entente press, concerning a conference held in Potsdam on July 5 between statesmen of Austria-Hungary and Germany—this conference is also frequently described as a Crown Council—is incorrect; Count Mensdorf could, therefore, have received no Austrian protocol concerning this conference.

MILK ADMINISTRATION NAMED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, secretary of the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was today appointed Milk Administrator for New England by the New England Regional Milk Commission. Dr. Gilbert becomes the executive officer for the Milk Commission, and is charged with the special duties of administering the method of buying milk, which has been put into operation by the commission.

UNIFORMS CALLED VIOLATION OF LAW

Five Officers of United States Boy Scouts Before Commissioner Held in $500 Bonds

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Five officers of the United States Boy Scouts, an organization similar to the Boy Scouts of America, were brought before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes Jr., today, charged with wearing uniforms in violation of the law. They were held in $500 bonds each for their appearance at a hearing on May 15, and were given until 3 p. m., today, to report back to the commissioner in civilian dress.

The five defendants with their organization titles were: Major Willard E. Wood, 372 Columbus Avenue; Capt. Edgar B. Smith, 133 St. Botolph Street; Capt. Max Davis, 183 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury; Lieut. Raymond B. Fraser, 372 Columbus Avenue, and Lieut. Howard B. Garland, 6 Westerly Street, Jamaica Plain.

The complaint against the five men was made by Judd Dewey, Assistant United States attorney, following the receipt of a letter from a law firm in New York, of which Charles E. Hughes is a member, pointing out that the uniform of the United States Boy Scouts so closely resembled that of the regular service that enlisted men were saluting such officers and were having their salutes returned with seriousness and precision.

Mr. Dewey pointed out today that the Boy Scouts of America have the authority to wear uniforms, but the officers of that organization have never availed themselves of the privilege.

The law prohibits the wearing by unauthorized persons of a uniform which has distinctive parts similar to that worn by officers of the regular service.

The uniforms of the officers of the United States Boy Scouts resembles those of the officers of the aviation corps of the United States Army, with the exception of a black braid on the trousers.

Mr. Wood, one of the defendants, claimed that the United States Boy Scouts antedated the Boy Scouts of America, and that he received his authority to wear the uniform from his superior officer in New York.

The arrests were made on Tuesday, following an investigation by officials of the Department of Justice several days ago of all uniformed persons in Boston.

PAINT GOETHE STATUE YELLOW

CHICAGO, Ill.—The statue of Goethe, German poet and writer, which stands at the entrance to Lincoln Park, was painted yellow last night.

SOME thousands of pairs of shoes are sold at this store each year. As more people find out about the dependable qualities that distinguish Coward Shoes our output steadily increases. For fifty years now this process has been going on. The public belief in Coward shoemaking ideals is stronger today than ever.

This has a significance for you. In days when materials are scarce and prices are necessarily high you may well have need to know a shoe store in which the maker's good name is a matter of record and his honest handiwork is an essential of every shoe.

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren Street)

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Sold Nowhere Else
Mail Orders Filled

Dry Cold Storage
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Moderate Rates
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We Are Now Displaying a Great Variety of Attractive Models in
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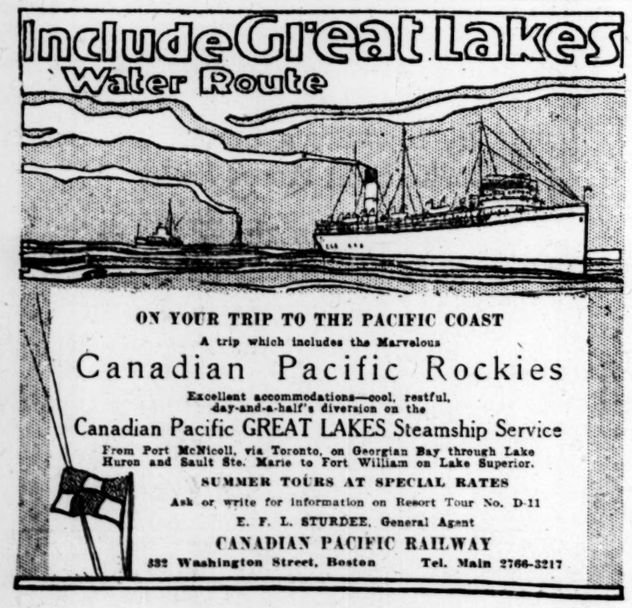

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Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suite in American Walnut, consisting of 78-inch Buffet, 54-inch Extension Table, China Cabinet, Serving Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. 795.00 regularly 1,200.00

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Queen Anne Model Suite with hand-carved Mahogany frames; upholstered in combination Velour and Damask; consisting of Sofa, Arm Chair, High Back Arm Chair, Bench and Chaise Longue. regularly 743.50, 495.00

Chesterfield Model Overstuffed Two-piece Suite; upholstered in fine Figured Velour. regularly 386.00, 295.00

Three-piece Suite with Mahogany frames; upholstered in Damask and Velour. regularly 564.50, 395.00

Two-piece Louis XV. Model Suite with Mahogany frames; cane back and arms; upholstered in Damask. 169.50 regularly 282.00

Tapestry Davenports upholstered in moss and hair; loose spring cushions and spring edge; outside back covered in same material. regularly 95.00, 72.50

RED CROSS WEEK DRIVE ANNOUNCED

Proclamation by President Wilson Asking People of United States to Give Generously — May 20 the Opening Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The week beginning May 20 has been designated by President Wilson as "Red Cross Week" in a proclamation issued by him, in which he calls upon the people of the United States to contribute to the second $100,000,000 war fund of the society. The proclamation emphasizes the wide range of relief work carried on by the American Red Cross and urges all to give generously to insure that the work may be continued.

The proclamation follows:

"Inasmuch as the war fund of 1917, so generously contributed by the American people to the Red Cross for the administration of relief at home and abroad, has been practically exhausted by appropriations for the welfare of the men in our military and naval forces, and for those dependent upon them, and for the yet more urgent necessities of our allies, military and civilian, who have long borne the brunt of war;

"And, inasmuch as the American Red Cross has been recognized by law and international convention as the public instrumentality for war relief;

"And, inasmuch as the year of our own participation in the war has brought unprecedented demands upon the patriotism and liberality of our people, and made evident the necessity of concentrating the work of relief in one main organization which can respond effectively and universally to the needs of humanity under stress of war;

"And, inasmuch as the duration of the war and the closer and closer cooperation of the American Red Cross with our own army and navy, with the governments of our allies, and with foreign relief organizations, have resulted in the discovery of new opportunities of helpfulness under conditions which translate opportunity into duty;

"And, inasmuch as the American Red Cross War Council and its commissioners in Europe have faithfully and economically administered the peoples' trust;

"Now, therefore, by virtue of my authority as President of the United States and president of the American Red Cross, I, Woodrow Wilson, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 20, 1918, as 'Red Cross Week,' during which the people of the United States will be called upon again to give generously to the continuation of the important work of relieving distress, restoring the waste of war, and assisting in maintaining the morale of our own troops and the troops and peoples of our allies by this manifestation of effort and sacrifice on the part of those, who, though not privileged to bear arms, are of one spirit, purpose and determination with our warriors.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia this fourth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President,
"Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

GROWING OF RICE IN PORTO RICO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—W. A. Mace, field agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, is at present visiting a number of the coast towns here for the purpose of getting under way new experiments in rice growing. Porto Rico has long been a rice-eating country but, although well adapted in climate, soil and irrigation for its cultivation, the island produces but a small part of what is consumed. It is hoped now, however, that sufficient incentive has been offered to interest farmers in this project.

The efforts of the experiment station which is located at Mayaguez are directed toward teaching planting, harvesting and threshing of rice by machinery. The station has the machines for use in these operations and is planning to send them to the different localities in which certain farmers have cooperated in the work by planting from five to ten acres of land in rice.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass. — The Wellesley College faculty elections for 1918-19 have been completed. Lincoln Ware Riddle has been advanced from associate professor to professor of botany; Miss Martha Hale Schackford from associate professor to professor of English literature; William Skarstrom from associate professor to professor of hygiene; Miss Roxana Hayward Vivian from associate professor to professor of mathematics and director of the department of hygiene, succeeding Miss Anna Homans in the latter position; Clarence Grant Hamilton from associate professor to professor of music; Miss Alice Huntington Bushee from assistant to associate professor of Spanish; Miss Eunice Clara Smith-Goard from instructor to assistant professor of French; Franklin Charles Fetts from instructor to assistant professor of hygiene; Miss Frances Lowater from instructor to assistant professor of hygiene; Miss Dorothy Warner Dennis from assistant to instructor in French; Miss Flora Isabel MacKinnon from assistant to instructor in philosophy; Miss Ada May Coe from assistant to instructor in Spanish. The new appointments to the faculty of the college are: Miss Regina Stockhausen, B. A., Smith '16, as assistant in botany; Miss Gertrude M. Ware, B. A., Wellesley '04, as instructor in chemistry; Miss Mary F. Curtis, B. A., Wellesley '06, Ph. D., Radcliffe '17, as instructor in mathematics; Miss Louise S. Waite, as instructor in Italian; R. F. Alfred Hoernle as lecturer in logic; F. Marion Ralston, director of the department of music, Rockford College, has been granted leave of absence for next year, and comes to Wellesley as instructor in musical theory and pianoforte. Miss Clara E. Smith, associate professor of mathematic, will go to Goucher as exchange with Miss Florence P. Lewis, associate professor at Goucher, who will come to Wellesley.

MOUNT WASHINGTON LINE DISCONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—The demands of the war have caused the Boston & Maine Railroad to decide to discontinue for the summer the little railroad which runs to the top of Mt. Washington. Men trained especially for the operation of this road were required, due to the unusual construction of the system. Of the 30 men needed for the handling of this business, only three are available, the others having entered war service.

The peculiar construction of the locomotives and the extraordinary grades are entirely unfamiliar to the locomotive engineer who runs the standard type of locomotive. The road has handled an average of 10,656 passengers a season for 50 years. There will be a watchman to care for the property at the summit, however, and the water supply will be maintained.

MORE ECONOMY IN USE OF MEATS IS SOUGHT

ORONO, Me.—The United States Food Administration is extremely desirous of securing economy in the consumption of all kinds of meats without reestablishing the meatless days for the present, according to a telegram from Herbert Hoover, received Tuesday, by State Food Administrator Leon S. Merrill.

"The Allies have found it necessary to reduce the consumption of all kinds of meats and poultry to an average of 1¼ pounds per week per person, in order that no further draft shall be made upon shipping that is now required for the transport of our soldiers," according to the telegram. "Our consumption of meats is about 3¼ pounds per week per person, and if we are to make both ends balance during the short marketing season, we must have further economy."

SEVEN-CENT FARE ASKED FOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway, whose electric lines cover 166 miles in Central Maine, filed with the Public Utilities Commission on Tuesday a new passenger tariff for seven-cent fares on all the present five-cent zones, effective June 6. General Manager Alfred Sweeney said that the company's receipts are not sufficient to pay even the bare cost of running the cars.

MORE MONEY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An additional credit of $75,000,000 was extended to Great Britain by the Treasury on Tuesday, bringing the total American loans to that nation to $2,795,000,000, and the total of credits to all cobelligerents to $5,303,850,000.

PACIFICISTS IN ENGLAND WATCHED

Not Permitted by the Seamen's Union to Attend Peace Conferences Abroad—Penalty Is Put on German Frightfulness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The work being done and the information gained by the American Federation of Labor Mission to England and France is being described in a series of messages sent to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy by Chester M. Wright, director of publicity for the alliance and a member of the mission.

In a recent message, Mr. Wright says that the Seamen's Union of Great Britain will permit no pacificists to leave the British Isles to attend an international peace conference. From J. Havelock Wilson, president of that union, Mr. Wright says the mission learned that it was the seamen who prevented the British delegates from going to Stockholm, and who more recently prevented British delegates from leaving the United States to propagate the idea of a co-belligerent conference. While the seamen adhere to their determination to transport no pacificists, no pacificists can sail.

Mr. Wilson revealed to the mission the history of the relations between the British and German seamen. Mr. Wilson was one of the organizers of the first pure trade union to be organized in Germany.

In addition to the seamen's position regarding the pacificists, Mr. Wright says that Mr. Wilson informed the mission of another decision reached by the seamen, of which little if anything has been heard previously. "On Sept. 21, 1917," said Mr. Wilson, "we formed what we called a Merchants Seamen's League, and declared that if German terrorism on the sea continued we would enforce a boycott against Germany for two years after the war, and that for every new crime from that time on we would add one month to the length of the boycott. The length of the boycott now stands at five years and seven months. We have reliable information that this action in making a very profound impression on German manufacturers and shippers."

The British seamen got their first intimation of German treachery when the international transport strike was first proposed by German delegates, ostensibly to pledge support. But the British learned later that the German delegates had in their pockets as they talked contracts signed with employers.

"After that," said Mr. Wilson, "we watched the German Social-Democrats in the Socialists' International. But we never could get the Germans to face the issue. Always they had excuses and evasions. We never had confidence in them. When war came we felt it our duty to take care of the men on our ships who could no longer sail, and also to set a good example.

"There were Germans on our ships who had been in England so long that they had forgotten their language. On Aug. 20, 1914,—you see we acted quickly—we bought an estate of 39 acres and built the model internment camp of Great Britain. We asked the Government to give us charge of all interned German sailors, and, let it be known to the credit of Great Britain, that was done.

"Until May, 1916, all went well. On May 1, the interned men celebrated May Day, their international revolutionary holiday. They had their banners, "workers of the world unite," "world brotherhood", and so on. The explanation was that we had planned a great fête and I had secured the consent of several well-known persons to attend and help make it a success. On May 7 the Lusitania was sunk.

"I called the Germans in camp together and told them the terrible thing that had happened. I told them they were not to blame, but that the celebration could not be held. And they made no protest to me. Now here were 1000 Germans not under control of the Kaiser. Some of them had been among us 20 or 30 years.

"As soon as I had got out of the place they sang and cheered and rejoiced over the Lusitania disaster. They kept this up for four hours. That made me conclude that the camp must be hamded over to the military as soon as possible and this was done within six months."

MASONS TO RAISE WAR RELIEF FUND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A war relief fund of at least $1,000,000 will be raised by the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York State, it was announced last night. The money will be used to care for needy families of Masons in the national service, and for the welfare of members of the order on the battle front or in prison camps. The grand masters of several states will meet here on May 9, to plan the work.

NEW UNDERSECRETARY FOR WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy — The resignation of General Alfieri, Minister for War, has been followed by that of the undersecretary, General Montanari, who had served both under General Alfieri and his predecessor, General Giardino. He wishes to return to the front and it is understood that General Diaz also wishes to have his services, and has appointed him to a command. He will be succeeded, as undersecretary, by Lieut.-Gen. Pasquale Meomartini, who was already serving in the Ministry for War in another capacity. The new undersecretary has seen active service in the Libyan campaign, as well as during the present war, in which he has had the command of a brigade. He was awarded the silver medal for valor in recognition of the courage with which he led his troops to the attack in the operations of July, 1915.

FLOUR EXPORT STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—Discovering that quantities of flour were being taken across the river at this point, in defiance of the United States laws, in every sort of vehicle from carts to automobiles, the customs officials wired the Food Controller at Ottawa asking for instructions. Upon receiving the answer, which was in the form of an order to stop the exportation, all those passing over the bridges with flour were compelled to return it to the merchants from whom it had been purchased.

BOOKSELLERS PLAN FOR THEIR MEETING

American Association Has Done Much in Elevating the Business to a High Standard, Says Boston Branch President

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With the announcement that the American Booksellers Association will hold its eighteenth annual convention at the Astor Hotel, New York City, on May 14, 15 and 16, it should not be forgotten that this organization has done much toward bringing the business of selling books throughout the United States up to a high standard of efficiency, was the statement of Vernon M. Schenck, president of the Boston Booksellers Association, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The American Booksellers Association was organized 18 years ago in New York City by a small company of retailers not representing large concerns, and at the outset were accused of not being a representative body," said Mr. Schenck. "Its strength, however, lay in the fact that the organizers were men of vision, who recognized the existence of large problems in the book trade, and were brave enough to seek a solution.

"For several years the association did not seem to accomplish much, owing largely to the difficulty of obtaining the ear of publishers and commanding the cooperation of retailers. But despite the discouragements of the first few years, through persistent agitation it finally attracted the attention of the wholesale trade, and succeeded in accomplishing a number of far-reaching reforms, notable among which was the adoption of fixed prices in the sale of books. For instance: Certain publishers had followed the plan of advertising books at a set price, and allowing the retail dealers to determine the price at which they should be sold; for example: a book advertised at $1.50 could be purchased in the stores at $1.08 to $1.25, which eventually led to the adoption of books in department stores as an advertising feature of the business in general, resulting in the sale of $1.50 books at from 75 cents to $1, the deficiency being charged up to advertising, and leading to a demoralization of the book trade.

"This was taken up by the American Booksellers Association, and corrected by the adoption of a fixed charge, which is now being maintained by publisher and retailer, to the salvation of the trade.

"This," concluded Mr. Schenck, "is but one of the many reforms effected by the association, which is now in a prosperous condition."

The program, as arranged for the three days' convention, is an educational one, consisting of addresses on "Selling Business Books"; "Bookselling Education"; "Round Table Discussions of Trade Methods"; "Bookselling and Victory"; "Getting the Most Out of Business," etc. Ward Macauley, president of the association, will preside.

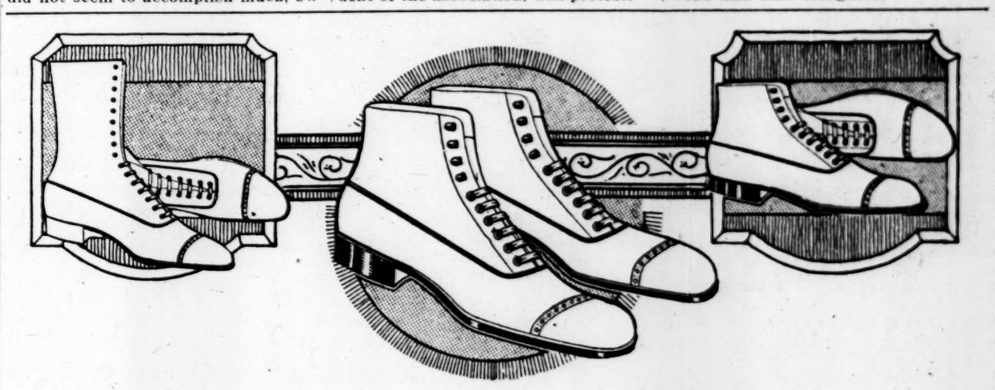
FOOD HOARDERS IN NEVADA ACCUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

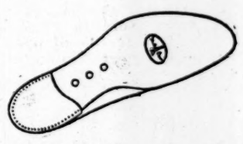
RENO, Nev.—H. A. Lemmon, Food Administrator for Nevada, in a speech on "How We Can Help Win the War," delivered in Reno recently, mentioned names of people in Nevada who were hoarding sugar and flour, thus violating the food regulations. Men influential in business in the State were among those mentioned by name. One man representing the people of a Nevada district in the state Senate was called by name. One Reno family, and the name of the street where they lived was given, has 90 sacks of sugar in its cellar, Mr. Lemmon stated.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

BOSTON, Mass.—Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College is still doing government work along food-conservation lines. She is making addresses continually and has been to the Pacific Coast, to Colorado, Utah, California, and Washington, speaking to women's colleges. Mr. Richmond, instructor in the general science department, has been given leave of absence and has enlisted in the signal corps. Miss Margery Boylston, at one time instructor at Simmons College, takes his place. The nominees for officers of the athletic association for next year will be voted on Friday. They are: President, Mildred Gordon and Mary Klein; vice-president, Elizabeth Schofield and Margaret Nellie; secretary, Marie Beers and Clare Herrick, and treasurer, Margaret Underwood and Lois Hodgkins.



Are Your Shoes Comfortable—Satisfactory?



Stiff Shank Construction

Flexible Shank Construction

THERE are Walk-Over shoes to fit you,—that let you forget your feet. They are made over many different lasts, among which there is surely one just like your foot. A stiff shank construction may be "just the thing" for you, or perhaps a flexible shank with just the right amount of "give" would be better. No single type of shoe can fit all feet. Therefore, why not find your own type and style?

Walk-Over store salesmen are especially trained to know and fit the needs of their patrons. Let them try to find the right shoe for you.

You know, with present styles and shoe features to consider and choose from, most everyone seeks the shoe of maximum satisfaction. The Walk-Over is such a shoe. It is satisfactorily made. Also modish, yet comfortable,—a shoe to give you a satisfactory fit and satisfactory wear.

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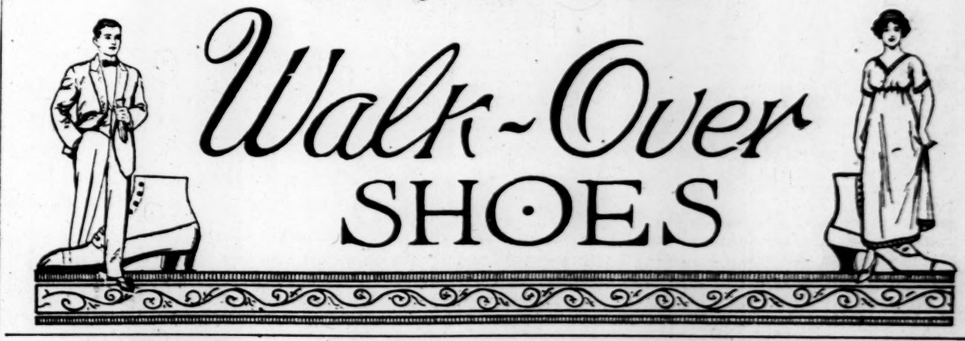
2359 Washington Street, ROXBURY.



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Brooklyn: 1355 Broadway, 565-7 Fulton St., 5406 Fifth Ave.
Bronx: 587 Melrose Ave.
Yonkers, N. Y.: 9 N. Broadway
Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.
Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

Beautiful Blouses of Georgette
Wide Range from $5 to $10.95

THEY INCLUDE all the wanted colors—the newest shades of blue, the daintiest tones of gray and beige, hints of Nile, peach, maize, tea rose, and, of course, always white and flesh pink.

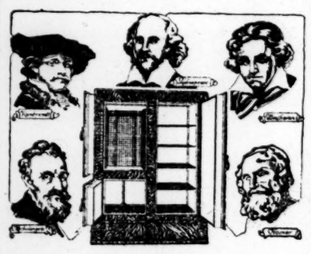
They are decorated with braiding, with embroidery and with beads, some are bound with satin, practically all are tucked and hemstitched. All have some new shape of collar, from the square to the long roll, some with square neck vestees, some with round necks, many with V fronts.

Several models are trimmed with filet lace and others have beautiful combinations of hand embroidery and filet lace or hand embroidery and beads.

Some very attractive slip-over models, one round neck model with deep yokes of open end tucks at $6.95, others higher in price. Some demi-tailored styles, simply tucked and with plain collars of self material or satin are well liked.

Nothing is more certain than that the Blouse to go with your suit or to wear with some favorite skirt may be selected amid this great variety.

Prices are $5, $5.95, $6.95, $7.50, $7.95, $8.95, $9.95 and $10.95.
SECOND FLOOR, CENTER



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Protects Your Herrick Purchase
Ordinary products never come from a master's workshop.

The world-famous masters strived continuously to live up to the reputations they had won. Just so have the master builders of Herrick Refrigerators religiously guarded against lowering their quality standards.

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Twenty-seven unusual features make the Herrick exceptionally desirable. Seven of them are designed to save ice.

$30,000 could have been saved this year on the hidden Herrick refinements. But Herrick reputation prevents the elimination of even one. The big cost-saving Herrick factory makes it possible to give such extra values without higher costs. To profit by all Herrick improvements insist on the genuine Herrick. Write for booklet H-5 and dealer's name.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

KENTUCKY LOOKS FOR FINE SEASON

Few of the Men Representing That University in Athletics This Year Are Expected to Be Lost From Teams Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Prospects for athletics at the University of Kentucky next year are more brilliant than they have been in years, despite the fact that in September, 1917, Coach Park had to build up entirely new teams because of the large number of athletes who had entered military service.

Although it is hard to tell exactly in the spring what a team will do the following fall and winter, especially in war time, still it is possible to get a fair idea, and Athletic Director S. A. Boles is jubilant over the outlook for winning teams next year, in football, basketball, baseball and track.

In all of these athletic fields most of the men who played this year are eligible to participate in athletics next year, and the remarkable feature is that only a very small per cent of the athletes are subject to the draft because of their age.

The football team, in the regular course of events will lose only three of its members at the end of this year. F. W. Dempsey, the center, and J. A. Brittain, guard, both graduate, while J. M. Hedges, end, has enlisted in the navy. Of the rest of the eleven and the men who won their letters, Clay Downing is the only man who is subject to the draft at present and as his order is rather far down the list, it is probable he will be at the university for the football season at least. J. G. Heber, '20, captain for next year, is in the draft, but was given deferred classification because of his being an engineering student.

Other football letter men who are expected to be back when the call for football practice is sounded in the fall are: E. V. Murphree '20, left tackle; Arthur Bastin '21, right tackle; D. Downing '20, left guard; S. C. Moore '20, right guard; John Riddle '21, quarterback; Arthur Shanklin '21 and W. G. Walker '21, halfbacks; C. K. Dishman '20 and E. M. Pullen '20, fullbacks and W. S. Baugh '19, tackle and fullback. Heber plays left end and C. Downing, right end.

Several likely scrubs are also in line for regular positions next fall, considering their showing in practice during the last season.

The only thing that can possibly stop the University of Kentucky on the gridiron next fall, it is believed here, is the fact that all of the really big games will be played away from home, and as this year was the first time several members of the squad ever played together, this may prove a handicap. Following is the schedule that has been arranged:

Sept. 28—Marshall College at Lexington.
Oct. 5—Miami University at Oxford; 12—Kentucky Wesleyan College at Lexington; University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Sewanee University at Lexington.
Nov. 2—Vanderbilt University at Nashville; 9—Georgetown College at Lexington; 16—Center College at Lexington; 28—To be filled.

In basketball the University of Kentucky will present practically the same line-up as last year, provided the present plans do not go astray. Men who won their letters in basketball and who are expected to be back next fall are:

Gordon Marsh, center; H. C. Thomas '21, Arthur Shanklin '21 and George Zerfoss '20, forwards; Bastin, Dishman and Max Glickman '20, guards, in addition to several substitutes who did not make their "K's" this season.

Plans are also being discussed for having a track team next spring. This sport, which was instituted at the University of Kentucky but four years ago, was discontinued this year in order to devote the entire time to baseball.

Charles Planck and Alvin Kohn '19, both letter men, the former a one-miler and the latter a 440-yard runner, are eligible for the squad, and will serve as a nucleus to build up a strong team. Track meets will probably be arranged with several of the Kentucky colleges, especially with Georgetown, which school several years ago so humbled the university that interest in track has never been above par since.

Although these are the only letter men, Augustus Gay '20 is considered good in the high jump, Debrovey made a fine showing in the 100-yard dash and much is to be expected of Harry Otten '20, a freshman, who has done well in the pole vault.

Practically every man who is out for the baseball nine this spring is a freshman or sophomore, and will be eligible to play next year. F. W. Dempsey '18, catcher, will graduate in June, and he is the only man who is expected to leave this season. J. E. McClellan '19, star pitcher of the university nine, is a junior, and expects to be back at his old position in the spring of 1919.

So far only the men who are at the university this year have been considered. Many high school players of more than ordinary ability have already signified their intention of attending the University of Kentucky next year and many more have not as yet decided.

At Transylvania College the outlook for a winning team in all lines is good. Although the entire football team in 1916 entered military service, Coach Stewart built up a strong aggregation from new men, most of whom will appear on the gridiron next fall.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Toledo 5, Indianapolis 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
Boston	12	7	.632	.714
Cleveland	10	7	.588	.474
New York	10	8	.556	.533
Chicago	7	7	.500	.611
Detroit	6	7	.462	.400
St. Louis	7	9	.437	.500
Washington	7	10	.412	.375
Philadelphia	6	10	.375	.400

RESULTS TUESDAY

Washington 7, Boston 2.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 1.
New York 9, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Washigton.
New York at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM BOSTON, 7 TO 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.—G. H. Ruth saved the Boston American League Baseball Club from a shut-out at the hands of Walter Johnson here Tuesday by a home run hit over the right field wall in the sixth inning with a man on base. The Washington batters hit Leonard hard and won easily 7 to 2. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R	H	E
Washington	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	x—7	14	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	4	1

Batteries—Leonard and Agnew; Johnson and Ainsmith.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1—7	10	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	3	4

Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; C. Williams, Benz, Russell and Schalk. Losing pitcher—C. Williams.

NEW YORK WINS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R	H	E
New York	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3—9	9	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	3	2

Batteries—Love and Hannah; Myers, Adams, Fahey and Perkins. Losing pitcher—Myers.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0—5	7	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3	5	3

Batteries—Gallia and Nunamaker; Kallio, Jones, Boland and Yelle. Losing pitcher—Jones.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
New York	16	1	.941	.615
Chicago	11	5	.688	.579
Pittsburgh	9	7	.563	.350
Philadelphia	8	9	.471	.579
Cincinnati	8	12	.400	.476
St. Louis	7	11	.389	.611
Brooklyn	6	11	.353	.364
Boston	4	13	.235	.417

RESULTS TODAY

Boston 16, Brooklyn 0.
New York 7, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 3.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN FROM BROOKLYN CLUB

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Braves easily defeated Brooklyn in the first of a three-game series at Braves Field Tuesday afternoon by a score of 16 to 0. Ragan pitched for the winners and was in fine form, allowing only eight hits with only two of them coming in succession.

Cheney started pitching for Brooklyn and was found for 14 hits in seven innings. Durning finished the game, allowing three hits in the two innings he pitched. The batting of Rawlings of Boston featured the game. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R	H	E
Boston	2	4	2	0	0	3	5	0	x—16	17	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	8	3

Batteries—Ragan and Wilson; Cheney, Durning and Krueger. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—2h. Losing pitcher—Cheney.

GIANTS CONTINUE WINNING

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	x—7	9	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3	12	6

Batteries—Barnes and McCarthy; Hogg, Main and E. Burns, Adams. Losing pitcher—Hogg.

PITTSBURGH WINS, 2 TO 1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—2	7	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	8	2

Batteries—Miller and Archer; Weaver, Walker and Killifer, Elliott. Losing pitcher—Weaver.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	x—5	5	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—3	8	4

Batteries—Horstman, Doak and Snyder, Gonzales; Bressier, Eller and Wingo. Winning pitcher—Doak. Losing pitcher—Eller.

ONATIVIA WINS AT TENNIS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. V. Onativia Jr., a prominent squash tennis player, won a hard-earned victory over R. G. Coburn in the final round of the Class A handicap tourney at the Harvard Club Tuesday. The match went five games, with Onativia showing the better condition and making good use of his hard smashing in the final game. The score was 15—10, 8—15, 15—9, 9—15, 15—4.

EBBETS SUSPENDS PITCHERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Albert Mamaux and Norman Pitt, pitchers, who have left the Brooklyn club to obtain positions in shipbuilding yards, were suspended Tuesday by Charles Ebbets. The club revoked the release of Richard Durning, the pitcher, to the Rochester team.

BRAVES FIELD
"The Home of Big Things"
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
TOMORROW AT 3:15
Tickets at Read's, 864 Washington St.

PICKUPS

Seventeen hits for a total of 24 bases is pretty good for a last-place club.

The Philadelphia Nationals lost their seventh straight game to the New York Giants yesterday.

Seven straight victories for the New York Giants. The question now is, how did Brooklyn win that game from the champions?

Boston doesn't win a game very often in the National League, but when it does it seems to do it in a very decisive manner.

Rawlings of the Boston Braves was easily the star batsman of the major leagues yesterday as the Boston shortstop made five hits in as many times at bat.

Bagby of Cleveland and Love of the New York Americans were the pitching stars yesterday with three-hit games, the former against Chicago and the latter against Philadelphia.

Joe Wood, former star pitcher of the Boston Red Sox who is now playing the outfield for Cleveland, was another pitcher who showed up prominently yesterday. In four times at bat he made three hits and scored a run.

It begins to look as if the Red Sox were not going to have a runaway race with the other eastern clubs in the American League. The former champions started out finely, but the other teams appear to be improving rapidly.

Talcott of Yale and O'Keefe of Harvard should have a fine pitchers' battle when the Elis meet the Crimson at Soldiers Field Saturday afternoon. The outcome of the game will probably depend largely on the kind of support given the boxmen.

Kilduff, second baseman of the Chicago Nationals, is credited with giving the best exhibition of second-base playing seen at Pittsburgh in some time. If he comes up to the standard set by J. J. Evers when the Cubs were winning world championship titles, he will be well worth watching.

Pitcher Ruth of the Boston Red Sox is developing into quite a home-run batter and if he gets a chance to play every day his prospects are good of setting a new record for consecutive home runs. Yesterday he made his third one in successive days and it was made off Walter Johnson of the Senators.

INTERNATIONALS TO OPEN SEASON

New Minor League Baseball Organization Will Start Its Championship Race Today

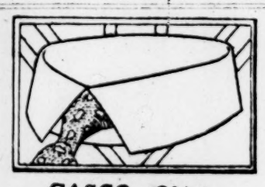
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new International League is scheduled to open its championship baseball season of 1918 this afternoon with Syracuse at Newark, Rochester at Jersey City, Buffalo at Baltimore and Toronto at Binghamton.

This league is really a successor to the International League, which was presided over by E. G. Barrow, now manager of the Boston Red Sox, and which voted to go out of business last winter. This year's circuit appears to be a better balanced one than the former, as Montreal, which did not support its club, and Richmond, Va., which was a long distance from the other cities, have been dropped.

This circuit, up to the time of the Federal League, had been a strong minor-league territory; but it was hard pressed by the Federals and many of the clubs were run at a loss. The war is likely to cut into the patronage of this league this year; but the owners predict that they will be able to carry the race through to the end.

The major leagues planned to hold Sunday games at Harrison, N. J., this summer, but under protest from the International League, which claims protection over this territory under the national agreement, the plan of the majors has been given up.

Jersey City and Newark have planned pretentious openings with time-honored fireworks, including parades, bands and everything. Patriotism will run high at both parks, and special efforts will be made to boom the sale of thrift stamps.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HARVARD TO MEET M. I. T. TRACK MEN

Hold Combined Varsity and Freshman Meet at Stadium — Tennis Team Plays Tufts

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology is expected to furnish considerable opposition to the Harvard University track men when they open the season today, at the Stadium, with a combined varsity and freshman track meet. It will be the first contest of the year for the Crimson varsity, and there is some doubt as to how the squad will show up. The 1921 men, however, with a decisive victory over Phillips Andover Academy, last Saturday, to their credit, will undoubtedly make a good showing.

This afternoon the varsity nine is scheduled to meet the strong Camp Devens team in the first game of the season to be played away from Soldiers Field. The contest, which is to take place at Ayer, promises to be close as the two teams are well matched, notwithstanding the fact that the service outfit will have the advantage of two former Boston American League players, Cooney at shortstop and Capt. Harold Janvrin at second base.

The courts of Divinity Field will be the scene of the clash between the varsity tennis team and the Tufts College aggregation this afternoon. It is the third match of the season for the Crimson court men, and the lineup is expected to be as follows:

E. B. Benjamin '18, A. A. Claflin '20, F. M. Warburg '19, H. G. Trevor Jr., '20, and A. E. Kirk '20.

While the varsity team is contending for honors with Tufts, the 1921 team is scheduled to meet the fast Browne and Nichols School team at Jarvis Field. The freshmen have won their first three matches played against English High, Phillips Exeter Academy and Milton Academy by safe margins, and since their last encounter have shown steady improvement that should make them strong contenders for the honors today.

SCHOOL CREWS TO ROW MAY 29-31

Coach Manning May Select Fours to Race for Yale Challenge Cup in the Harvard Regatta

BOSTON, Mass.—The date for the Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association annual regatta on the Charles River has been set for May 29-31. This was agreed upon at a conference held Tuesday evening when three dates were considered, the other two being May 14-16 and the second week in June.

The chief objection to the holding of the regatta on the date selected appeared to be the fact that it came after the Harvard invitation regatta, on which date the Yale Challenge Cup is contested. As the winner of the B. I. R. A. is eligible to compete for this trophy, it will be impossible to have it do so, as the winner will not be determined until a week later. This difficulty will probably be overcome by having Coach Manning of the schoolboy crews hold trials and pick the best senior and intermediate fours to compete against the first and second Noble and Greenough School crews.

Six schools were represented at the meeting as follows: Boston Latin, Huntington, Boston College, Rindge Technical, Cambridge Latin and Brookline High, English High being the only member of the association not represented.

A. W. Stevens was selected to referee the races, with Charles Clapp and E. E. Babb acting as timers. Drawings were made for the courses to be rowed, and the first crews will row as follows:

FIRST HEAT

No. 1, High School of Commerce; No. 2, Huntington; No. 3, Brookline High; No. 4, Rindge Technical.

SECOND HEAT

No. 1, Boston College; No. 2, Boston Latin; No. 3, Boston English High; No. 4, Cambridge Latin.

COLUMBIA TO PLAY CORNELL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Columbia University baseball team will leave for Ithaca this morning to play the last game of its three-game series with Cornell. The upstate college has won two of the games, the first by the score of 6 to 3; the second, 9 to 1.

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WISCONSIN LEADS THE CONFERENCE

Badgers Are Now Only Undefeated Nine in "Big Ten" Baseball Championship Race of 1918 — Tie for Second

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wisconsin	1	0	1.000
Michigan	2	1	.667
Illinois	2	1	.667
Iowa	2	1	.667
Purdue	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	2	.333
Ohio State	0	1	.000
Indiana	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—All eight teams in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association baseball race have swung into action during the past week and results, with favorites all losing, showed the rest of the college season is going to be a brisk scramble for honors. Strangely enough, the one team unbeaten in the intercollegiate league is Wisconsin, which in its practice games made a very poor showing. Wisconsin is at the top, however, only because the Cardinal was fortunate to come out on top in a loose batting game in which each side seemed to have the game won several times, the 9 to 8 score sufficing to show what a jumble of baseball it was, with 16 errors, 22 hits and 17 runs. Wisconsin probably will be displaced from head of the Conference into the beaten class before the present week closes.

Michigan and Chicago played an important two-game series at Ann Arbor, last Friday and Saturday, Michigan winning the first game, 1 to 0, mainly on splendid pitching by E. E. Ruzicka. On Saturday, Francis Glenn, Michigan's other first-class pitcher, held Chicago well until the sixth and seventh innings, when the Maroon team wrested the victory, 7 to 3. Ruzicka finished the game for Glenn. Michigan and Chicago, famous rivals of 15 years ago, before Michigan's separation from the "Big Ten," will play the third game of their 1918 series at Chicago, May 25. The two Chicago games showed Michigan's team to be strong, but not yet well rounded enough to set the pace for the conference. In the tense stages of the game, the infield became over-eager, and with the pitcher uncertain of the support behind him, the opposing team seized the advantage. Earlier in the week, Michigan showed up like a team of prospective champions beating Indiana University, 6 to 0. The Indiana team, which is making the best use of unskilled varsity baseball material, went finely by keeping the bases clean of Michigan runners until the sixth inning, but after that, the team seemed to slump all at once, with the result that Michigan won easily, 6 to 0.

Both State University of Iowa, and University of Illinois, which entered the week unbeaten, met reverses, although these strong teams played the kind of baseball that will keep them factors in the race through the season. Illinois played an exciting 13-inning game against Purdue at Lafayette, only to lose when A. W. Heine, the excellent Purdue boxman, retained his control to the end of a pitchers' duel with Capt. J. L. Klein. R. E. Markley, Purdue's all-around athlete, by his hitting played a part in the scoring of all Purdue's runs in the 3-to-2 victory, and his prowess with the bat has made this athlete the subject of conferences between the coaches and pitchers of Purdue's future rivals.

C. C. Hamilton, Iowa's first-string pitcher, showed his first traces of unsteadiness in last Saturday's game against Illinois, which the latter won, 3 to 0. Two wild pitches by him were expensive, but in the ninth inning, with Illinois runners on every base, and nobody out, Hamilton by splendid pitching retired the side without a score. Klein of Illinois had a little the better of Hamilton in the pitching battle which distinguished the game at Iowa City, the weather being much warmer than in previous games in which Klein played.

The pitching in the Conference this spring seems better, all around, than for a couple of seasons, at least. Probably, as the schedule draws on, the teams will settle to tighter games than most of those played in the first two weeks, but this will be mainly because of bracing in the infield, not because the brand of pitching has been inferior. It has become evident that the race for honors will center around the boxmen, to a great extent; but it is quite likely that the well-matched lot of boxmen representing the rival teams will prevent one particular star standing out so prominently as did Capt. W. B. Wright of Ohio State University's 1917 champion nine.

Michigan is well fortified in the pitching department with Ruzicka and Glenn. Illinois, whenever Captain Klein has an off day, or is not scheduled to pitch, has a good alternate in D. F. Wrobke, who already has shown up well in some games. Iowa, which at the start of the season was somewhat uncertain over the quality of its pitching, seems to possess a moundsman in Hamilton to equal the rest of the league. Purdue has Heine, who has been looked upon at the Lafayette school as the man to rescue that team from oblivion, and Chicago, in two young athletes, E. C. Terhune and P. S. Hinkle, has a pair of promising pitchers to take turns in the games. Even Wisconsin, with its lopsided outfit, does not lack for good box men, having a trio of good men. In last Saturday's contest, Capt. E. E. Simpson, Jr., had to pitch for a time, as C. H. Phelps Jr., and J. B. Brennan, first and second choices as pitchers, could not make the trip to play Purdue. Simpson's regular post is catcher, but he is one of the baseball stars of the entire Conference, and probably could be used in any position with credit to his team.

The Conference games of the present week, with Ohio State, which did not play in the week just closed, meeting hard foes, and Illinois on the road, will help determine the chances of those teams for the championship banner.

DRISCOLL HOPES TO SIGN UP J. J. EVERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—David Driscoll, president of the Jersey City Club of the new International Baseball League, announced Tuesday night that he would confer here today with J. J. Evers, former second baseman on the Boston Americans, with the hope that he could sign him up as manager and second baseman for the opening game with Rochester at Jersey City in the afternoon. Driscoll said he had offered Evers as much as he was getting with the Boston team.

CHAJES DEFEATS JANOWSKI

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The match of seven games up between Oscar Chajes, New York State champion, and D. Janowski, chess champion of France, came to a conclusion at the Manhattan Chess Club Tuesday, Chajes winning by the score of 7 games to 5, with 10 drawn. From the first game, on March 16, the New Yorker was never passed, although the score, after 13 games, was even.

AMUSEMENTS

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KEEP HER SMILING
(A SPOKEN PLAY)
At The WILBUR Direction Messrs. Shubert
Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.15

YALE IN LINE FOR TEAM TITLE

Elis Defeat Columbia University Lawn Tennis Team at New Haven, 4 Matches to 2

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Yale's varsity lawn tennis team is today in direct line for the eastern intercollegiate team championship title following its victory over the Columbia University team here Tuesday afternoon by a score of four matches to two. It was the first time that the Columbia team had been defeated this season.

C. S. Garland Jr., of Pittsburgh, captain of the Yale team was easily the star of the match. He defeated Willard Botsford of Columbia in the singles with the loss of only two games in two sets. Simmons and Banks were the other Yale players to win singles matches.

Morse and Wiley won their doubles match for Yale while Foster and von Bermuth won in the doubles for Columbia. The summary:

SINGLES

Garland, Yale, defeated Botsford, Columbia, 6—1, 6—1.
Simmons, Yale, defeated von Bermuth, Columbia, 6—3, 6—3.
Foster, Columbia, defeated Wiley, Yale, 14—12, 7—5.
Banks, Yale, defeated Feistein, Columbia, 6—1, 6—1.

DOUBLES

Morse and Wiley, Yale, defeated Botsford and Felstein, Columbia, 6—0, 6—4.
Foster and von Bermuth, Columbia, defeated Garland and Hamill, Yale, 6—2, 7—5.

WILLIAMS WINS FROM WESLEYAN, 13 TO 11

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — Williams College and Wesleyan University had a batting match Tuesday afternoon, the Berkshire boys getting fewer hits, but winning, 13 to 11. Boynton led the attack for Williams with a home run and a two-base hit. Watson of Wesleyan also got a home run and a three-base hit. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Williams	0	0	3	1	5	2	0	0	2—13	11	3	
Wesleyan	2	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	1—11	16	10	

Batteries—Patton, Burrows and Finn; Woodruff, Hall and Boote.

SET DATE OF GAME AHEAD

DETROIT, Mich.—One of the games scheduled between the Detroit and New York American league teams for late in September is to be moved up and played in Navin Field here May 12, according to announcement made Tuesday. The teams will come here from New York for the game and return east immediately afterward.

ZACH WHEAT IS REINSTATED

CINCINNATI, O.—Zach Wheat, of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, was reinstated Tuesday by the National Commission. In making an application for reinstatement, Wheat stated that he had come to terms with his club and no penalty was inflicted by the commission.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

New Orleans 8, Memphis 7.
Memphis 3, New Orleans 0.
Little Rock 5, Mobile 1.
Birmingham 9, Atlanta 1.
Chattanooga 3, Nashville 1.

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THEATERS

"The Tragedy of Nan"

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Tragedy of Nan," a three-act drama by John Masefield, afternoon of May 7, 1918, at the Hollis Street Theater, Boston. The cast:

Jenny Pargetter ..... Beatrice Noyes
Mrs. Pargetter ..... Clara Blandick
William Pargetter ..... Charles Mackay
Nan Hardwick ..... Alexandra Carlisle
Dick Gurvil ..... Alfred Lunt
Artie Pearce ..... Gus Heege Jr.
Gaffer Pearce ..... John Harwood
Tommy Arker ..... Robert Hudson
Ellen ..... Louise Prussing
Susan ..... Alice Runey
The Rev. Mr. Drew ..... Albert Tavernier
Captain Dixon ..... Al Roberts
Constable ..... Charles Deleker

BOSTON, Mass.—At the end of the performance of Masefield's drama yesterday afternoon the audience remained to recall Miss Carlisle several times with their applause, and finally she expressed her thanks briefly. It was a deserved tribute to a wholehearted effort to give an adequate presentation of a fine play, a play that surely has won a permanent place in the theater along with Galsworthy's "The Silver Box" because of the beauty and truth of its exemplification of the theme of justice. Through "The Tragedy of Nan" there runs a thread of reproach for man's inhumanity to man, whether that inhumanity takes the form of mechanical enforcement of law or the oppression of the weak by the strong. Nor is this merely a poet's outcry. Read Roscoe Pound on the problem of reconciling law and justice, or consider half the world today pledged to assure the future freedom of small nations from the domination of the autocracy that has been nourishing the inhuman "superman" cult these 40 years. Masefield's drama is notable, not merely because it is in the main a good acting play, but because of the large background to which it is attached by its use of a theme that has persisted through the ages, and which will persist to remind us that no man can know when he is acting with precise justice. Galsworthy and Masefield say what Victor Hugo and Dean Swift said, in effect—"Be generous before you are just, or you may never be just."

Without once hinting at self-pity, which would rob Nan of much of her appeal, Miss Carlisle gave a performance that was steadily touching, and at times poignant. To say that she made as much out of the part yesterday as she will if she has opportunity to play it again and again would be fulsome praise, for only after repeated appearances, probably, would any actress be able to remain completely within this character. With further performances her Nan will grow simpler in action, particularly as to movements of the head. Another help would be the avoidance of too familiar effects in stage groupings, which could be done with unlimited time and undivided attention given to the rehearsals. That such a generally good performance as that of yesterday in a play of peasant life could be given by a company regularly occupied by a modern sophisticated comedy speaks well for the breadth of talent and willingness to work among the members of "The Country Cousin" company.

Miss Carlisle was intensely effective in her exemplification of Nan's loneliness, unjustly bereft of her father by the blundering machine of justice, unjustly robbed of the man she loved by a malignant aunt who wanted Dick for her own Jenny. This accent of loneliness made deeply touching Nan's reaching out for Jenny's friendship in the first act scene where Jenny tries to find out if Nan loves Dick. Miss Noyes was an adroit foil for Miss Carlisle in this scene, making it one of the most satisfactory of the whole performance.

In the great scene between Nan and Dick in the second act, Miss Carlisle shared the honors with Mr. Lunt; if anything she may have given him a little more than his share that the comedy elements in his impersonation of the rustic gourmet might have the fuller effect. Certainly a humorous quality was brought out here that the Horniman production did not possess. In the latter half of the scene this Nan, by her very stillness, showed that she was not daring to let herself feel all that the moment tempted her. Thus when the moment of surrender came there was no pretense of resistance, as there had been no shallow coquetry. Miss Carlisle evoked here the thrill that rewards only the stroke of truth and simplicity. Here, as all through the play, Miss Carlisle's carriage and postures suggested the peasant girl, and there was no hint that these visual effects, apart from an occasional turning of the head from side to side, reflected anything except thinking within the character.

Miss Carlisle handled well the ironic scenes in the last act, when the court officer comes with an indemnity for the unjust execution of Nan's father, and when Nan makes a final test of Dick's selfishness. She even held the audience in the long trying scene with the gaffer at the opening of the third act, a scene that is overcharged with symbolism and far too long. At least, so it seems from any of the three productions of "The Tragedy of Nan" that have been given in Boston.

Mr. Harwood, who staged yesterday's performance, was applauded for his characterization of the Gaffer, and Miss Blandick won the reward of handclapping for her vigorous impersonation of Mrs. Pargetter. One rather suspects Masefield of indulging in a good hate when he drew this character. He certainly rubs in the woman's baleful meannness, and Miss Blandick has sufficient justification, doubtless, for laying on the black with a trowel. Nevertheless, one can imagine the part acted more on the crescendo plan, in the first act at least. It is good to see an actress, however, with Miss Blandick's vigor in these tame stage times.

Mr. Mackay, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Tavernier all contributed to good effect. The difficult lighting effects were managed acceptably. Wilmot Heitland's costumes were another feature of a performance which was prepared with far more care than the usual "occasional" matinee.

Community Players

The Boston Community Players presented four one-act plays at the Peabody Playhouse, on Charles Street, last evening: "The American Idea," a comedy of Jewish life, by Miss Lily Carthew; "A Florentine Episode," a pageant play, by Miss Alice de Billescux; "Hunger," a symbolic fantasy, by Eugene Pillot; and David Pinski's symbolic comedy, "A Dollar."

"The American Idea" pictured a scene in the home of an old-fashioned orthodox Jew. Abe Goldman, the father, cannot reconcile himself to the American way of living. He arranged a marriage for his daughter Rachel, who prefers to be called Mignon as it is more American, with Mr. Rosenbaum. But the daughter marries John Kelly, who in the end turns out to be "one of their own." There is much keen satire on American customs and manners. Miss Bessie Edelstein as the mother made much of a small part.

"A Florentine Episode" was pleasing to the eye with its costumes, settings and processions. The scene is laid in Sixteenth Century Italy when church and state were closely allied. The play has a large cast. Mrs. Gerlach directed, and played a small part with taste and authority.

Mr. Pillot, a member of Professor Baker's class at Harvard, offered "Hunger," a symbolical piece in which the Beggar, the Poet, the Man, and the Girl hunger for some material thing until the satisfied one disillusioned them.

Pinski's "A Dollar," a clever little piece based on an episode in the life of a band of strolling players, was the laughing hit of the evening.

All the pieces were well played. There was an appreciative and apparently satisfied audience.

MAINE WAR WORKERS IN STATE CONFERENCE

PORTLAND, Me.—The state conference of war workers which was opened in City Hall today, was attended by representatives of 16 organizations engaged in war activities, as well as several others which are not distinctly employed in this manner. The conference is being held under the auspices of the Maine Committee on Public Safety of which Harold M. Sewall of Bath is chairman.

The speakers, arranged for this afternoon and tonight, included Arthur E. Bestor, director of the speaking division of the bureau of public information, Maj. Rutledge Smith, representing the Council of National Defense, Governor Milliken, Frederick C. Walcott of New York, an official of the national Food Administration and Major Watt, representing the British foreign trade.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE RESIGNATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The resignation of Frederick Paul Keppel, dean of Columbia College, now third assistant Secretary of War, has been accepted, to take effect June 30, it has been announced by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Professor Herbert E. Hawkes has been elected to succeed him.

SWISS SAMPLE FAIR AT BASLE

Felix Calonder Explains Its Objects and Hopes It Will Remain a National Enterprise

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland — Amidst all the troubles, and even privations, which the great world war has brought to Switzerland, her manufacturing and commercial interests are constantly thinking of the future, and leaving nothing undone which may help to preserve and extend the export trade of the federation after peace is concluded. One of the principal methods adopted has been the institution of an industrial fair somewhat on the lines of those held at Lyons and Leipzig. The city chosen for this experiment was Basle, and the first fair held there last year proved a great success.

Felix Calonder, president of the Swiss Federation, has contributed an interesting article to the Swiss Export Review on "The National Importance of the Swiss Sample Fair at Basle." "Enterprise and creative idea," he writes, "have always been the property of the old commercial town on the Rhine. Just as the people of Basle showed us the way to Swiss inland navigation, and thus extended our lines of communication, so we owe to them the creation of an extremely important institution for the furtherance of commerce and industry—the Swiss Sample Fair. The fair is the child of the greatest world crisis which has brought about this war of misery, and which is gradually spreading more and more, forcing us without loss of time to concentrate our economic policy upon a purely national basis and to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. This is the object to be achieved by the creation of the Swiss Sample Fair.

"The numerous difficulties and hindrances in the world-traffic brought about through the war, and the uncertainty of the future have exerted depressing influences upon commercial enterprise and initiative; there is in consequence of this a noticeable absence of enthusiasm for any new enterprise. It is, therefore, our duty not to lose courage, but to unite strenuously, but at the same time harmoniously. Inland production must be furthered in every possible way, and used in the most expedient manner to promote a settled economic policy. In connection with the careful guarding and protection of our export interests, we must endeavor as far as possible to provide for our necessities by our own work. In order to do this it is most essential that all parts of our country which are engaged directly or indirectly in the work of production, and in the employment of commercial and industrial wares, should keep in constant touch, in order to furnish a clear and complete view of our market. These interests have accordingly organized a center where all Swiss products can be exhibited in a clear and attractive fashion and to the best advantage. Such were the guiding lines upon which the people of Basle worked in the establishment of their sample fair. They have created a center, where buyers from the home as well as foreign markets can come and see almost at a glance the chief industrial products of the Federation, and come into direct contact with the manufacturers and their agents.

"The first fair held last year was successful beyond all expectation. Many and valuable were the practical ideas which came from it. The whole Swiss people welcomed the fair as an important act of far-seeing Swiss economic policy. With wisdom and expert management the fair will certainly expand from year to year, until it has arrived at the pinnacle of its aims, to become a national institution. For the sake of furthering this great purpose for the general benefit of the whole nation we must stand firmly by this determination that this sample fair shall be exclusively a national enterprise, and not permit the good results to be split up by regional and competitive interests. All cantons and districts concerned must concentrate their efforts on this one sample fair, which so fully deserves the united support of the whole country."

Amplifying President Calonder's admirable exposition, it may be remarked that the natural anxiety of the Swiss commercial interests regarding their future after the war has been by no means lessened by the determined efforts their German competitors are making to regain their lost position in the markets of the world. These are very plainly revealed in the peace treaties already concluded in the east, which bear eloquent testimony to the enormous influence the great German industrial and manufacturing classes can bring to bear upon their government, compelling it to take just as much care of the commercial interests of the empire as of its political and military necessities.

Germany is the great bugbear of the Swiss manufacturer, who, dependent upon that country for his coal and iron, has a lively dread of German competition after the war is over. This competition, bad enough in the past, will be 10 times worse later, when the Germans set out to try to recover the ground and the foreign markets they have lost during the war.

BOSTON BANKERS MEET

BOSTON, Mass. — Officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Boston chapter of American Bankers Association, Tuesday evening, at the Boston City Club. They are: Leo William Huegle, president; George W. Simpson, first vice-president; Gardner P. Babson, second vice-president; Walter B. Davis, secretary-treasurer; directors for three years, Willis B. Chapman, Robert C. Gonia, George F. Hughes, Henry H. Skelton and Edward L. Werner. Preceding the business meeting, Harlan D. Crowell of Boston and Salem, who has been at the French front six months with the Y. M. C. A., gave an interesting account of his experiences.

MUSIC

Cincinnati Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Haydn's "Seasons"—Opening concert of the Cincinnati May Music Festival, Eugene Ysaye, conductor, Music Hall, Cincinnati, O., evening of May 7, 1918. The festival chorus was assisted by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and by soloists as follow: Miss Mabel Garrison, soprano; Evan Williams, tenor; Clarence Whitehill, bass.

CINCINNATI, O. — However much Cincinnati may have admired and possibly have reverenced the militaristic Kunwald, it has transferred its allegiance wholly and unmistakably to the big and noble Ysaye. When the conductor of the twenty-third biennial May festival stepped out of the wings to go on the stage at the first concert on Tuesday evening, applause broke out all over the house, growing steadily louder and more enthusiastic until by the time he had traversed the width of the stage and had mounted the conductor's stand, the audience which filled the 3575 seats of Music Hall was on its feet as a mark of respect and honor.

Mr. Ysaye acknowledged the tribute simply, even carelessly, as is his custom, and then facing the crowded hall, he led the audience in "The Star-Spangled Banner," not a metronomic, perfunctory performance, but a vivid, stirring, earnest song of patriotism, in which every one who could sing and some who could not, joined perforce. Thus was the music festival inaugurated.

Coming in from the balmy spring air of southern Ohio, washed sweet by the warm rain, to the artificiality and academic gayety, if there be any such thing, of Haydn's "Seasons," reveals the futility of man's effort to manufacture such sentiments as those which belong to the spring. And yet, stilted as is this oratorio, cantata, or whatever you please to call it, there is a nobility and charm to it which is lacking in many a modern work designed to be frankly impressionistic. Some most excellent singing was done in it by the Cincinnati choristers and their soloists. It is remarkable that whatever ragged attacks were in evidence could be laid to the orchestra and not to the chorus. It speaks volumes for the body of singers which has kept together since 1873 and which goes through a rigid season of preparation for these festivals. For 31 weeks the chorus met as a whole once a week, previous to the festival. In addition to these rehearsals, on another night of each week the men gathered to go through their parts, and on still another night of each week the women met to sing their parts.

With drill such as this, a chorus ought to sing well. And besides all this, there is the weight of a heavy tradition to keep up. This Cincinnati chorus has sung consistently the greatest choral works which have been written, and it has sung them in a manner to match the singing of any other choral body in America. It is proud of its record and its tradition and it will not wittingly do anything to stain the one or to weaken the other.

The outstanding characteristic of this body of singers is its quality of tone. As is the case with many other singing societies, the men are in the minority. However, so cleverly has the disposition of volume been arranged that the balance is good. There is also a satisfactory impression of reserve force, no matter how great the tone volume.

Of the soloists of the evening, Miss Garrison carried off the honors. Her voice is smooth and rich and of easy purity and her rendering of the cavatina in the last part, "Life and Light Dejected Languish," was the climax of the evening. Evan Williams, with his excellent schooling in oratorio work and his admirable method of singing, was a better man for this work than a more romantic tenor would have been. Mr. Whitehill, sending forth a resonant, ringing tone of great strength and depth, sustained his rôle satisfactorily.

Towering above all, however, was the big, benign figure of "Papa" Ysaye, urging, restraining, encouraging, and proving beyond peradventure of a doubt that he is one of the great conductors of the land.

SOCIALISTS PLAN TO STATE WAR PLATFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party announced on Tuesday that it would refuse to accept any referenda of the party on the war, but that on Aug. 10 a joint conference of the state secretaries, National Executive Committee and other national officers, would be held, which would state the American Socialist position, and furnish a program for Socialists in the congressional elections.

SIX ARRESTS ARE MADE IN FITCHBURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass. — Arrests of six soldiers from Camp Devens and two alleged bootleggers, characterized Tuesday, the end of the first week of license in this city since the cantonment at Ayer has been in operation. The six soldiers were arrested by military police in charge of Sergt. Anthony Velecky, charged with being in an automobile and having liquor in their possession.

Thomas W. Scully of Ayer, was arrested by Inspector Thomas J. Godley, charged with furnishing liquor to a soldier. William A. Brandt, 25, a soldier, was arrested by the same officer, charged with having liquor on his person. Scully was accused of having furnished Brandt the liquor.

Investigation later by Deputy United States Marshal James H. Guilfoyle, proved that the liquor Scully gave the soldier was not intoxicating, and Scully was released. Elno Hurma of Fitchburg, was arrested also, charged with furnishing liquor to a soldier.

TRANSFER OF LABOR PRACTICE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Transfer of labor from one state to another, except for war purposes in government manufacturing plants, was condemned in a resolution adopted by the Rhode Island Council of Defense at a meeting Tuesday. The action followed recommendations from the United States Department of Labor. In the resolution newspapers and other publications are asked not to accept advertisements from concerns asking labor to leave this State for employment elsewhere.

The council also authorized the formation of a central return-load bureau for Rhode Island in this city, and the formation of sub-bureaux in Pawtucket, Woonsocket and other centers through chambers of commerce.

Remarkable Showing of Strictly Summer Rugs

Rag rugs, rush rugs, grass rugs—all the cool, clean floor covering for Summer, are now assembled for your comparison and choice on the Third Gallery of the New Building. Some of the rush rugs come in 6 in., 9 in., 12 in. and 18 in. blocks, so that by putting these blocks together we can make you a rug of any size, color or shape. All prices are moderate, because of our large buying, as in the case of the Japanese rush rugs—our direct dealing with the weavers in the Orient.

Japanese Rush Rugs
Oval effects, natural color with colored band in two grades.
3 x 6 feet, $2.85 and $3.75.
4½ x 7½ feet, $5.25 and $7.25.
6 x 9 feet, $8.50 and $11.25.
8 x 10 feet, $12.75 and $16.75.
9 x 12 feet, $17.50 and $22.50.

La Belle Rush Rugs
Closely woven, in stenciled effects; reversible, with a different figure on reverse side
3 x 6 ft., $1.65 — 8 x 10 ft., $7.50
4 x 7 ft., $3.00 — 9 x 12 ft., $9.25
6 x 9 ft., $4.75

Monitor Rush Rugs
Made up in squares of 6, 9, 12 and 18 inches, in colors of brown and natural, black and natural, blue and natural and green and natural.
27x54 in...$3.25 — 6x 9 ft., $19.25
30x60 in...$4.00 — 8x10 ft., $28.00
3 x 6 ft....$5.75 — 9x12 ft., $38.50
4 x 7 ft., $12.00

Kaede Rush Rugs
Hand knotted, extra heavy.
6 x 9 ft., $19.25 — 9 x 12 ft., $38.50
8 x 10 ft., $26.50

Crex Grass Rugs
Complete line of patterns and colors; three grades, all stenciled effects.
Regular Crex—
27x54 in., $1.45 — 6 x 9 ft., $6.65
30x60 in., $1.65 — 8 x10 ft., $9.00
36x72 in., $2.25 — 9 x12 ft., $11.25
4.6x7.6 ft., $4.85 — 12x15 ft., $19.25
Herringbone Crex (extra heavy)
3 x 6 ft., $2.50 — 8 x10 ft., $10.75
4.6x7.6 ft., $5.75 — 9 x12 ft., $12.75
6 x 9 ft., $7.85
De Lux Crex—very close and evenly woven with vari-colored warps—
3 x 6 ft., $4.00 — 8x10 ft., $15.00
4.6x7.6 ft., $8.50 — 9x12 ft., $17.50
6 x 9 ft., $11.50

Log Cabin Rag Rugs
Made of clean new rags, in plain colors, and mottle effects—
24 x 36 in.. 85c — 4 x 7 ft.....$3.65
27 x 54 in..$1.45 — 6 x 9 ft.....$7.00
30 x 60 in..$1.75 — 8x10 ft....$10.00
36 x 72 in..$2.35 — 9x12 ft....$13.25

Silky Rag Rugs
An extra quality of rag rugs, very heavy and closely woven—
24 x 36 in..$1.50 — 4 x 7 ft.....$5.00
27 x 54 in..$1.85 — 6 x 9 ft.....$9.50
30 x 60 in..$2.25 — 8x10 ft....$13.50
36 x 72 in..$3.00 — 9x12 ft....$18.00

Eruo Rag Rugs
Made up from new cretonnes with band borders across the ends—
27 x 54 in..$2.35 — 6 x 9 ft....$11.50
30 x 60 in..$2.65 — 8x10 ft....$16.50
4 x 7 ft....$5.65 — 9x12 ft....$22.00

Shaiki Chenille Rag Rugs
These represent the highest class of rag rugs woven; made up in plain colors with contrasting chintz borders across the ends—
30 x 60 in..$4.50 — 6 x 9 ft....$19.00
36 x 72 in..$6.50 — 7½x10½ ft..$28
4 x 7 ft...$10.00 — 9 x 12 ft...$36.50

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Others at $7.50, $10 to $45

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Today, when there are so many big and necessary uses for their money, when comfortable footwear is so important lest they be hindered in doing the things that must be done—today women are choosing their footwear critically, carefully. They are watchful for sensible style but, finding that, are looking beyond it for comfort and durability.

So thousands and thousands of women now are trying the Red Cross Shoe for the first time. They have discovered that the season's cleverest models, fashioned without extravagance, are made wholly comfortable in this shoe. What a blessing in these days is that famous "bends with your foot" feature!

Go to the Accredited Agency in your town today. Trying on a Red Cross Shoe will be a revelation to you.

The prices are all moderate, sensible; the quality of material and workmanship noticeably superior — a further reward for careful buying.

If you don't know just where to go, write us. We will send you the name of your nearest dealer—and a free copy of the new Style Guide.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The House of Color Progress

"Color leads the way through my house," the amateur interior decorator explained, as she opened the door in a small reception hall, flanked by an old-fashioned mahogany and ivory staircase. "Each room harmonizes with the next, by the simple expedient of correlating the color schemes. It is quite easy; I place something in each room that suggests the dominant color of the next one, and in that way make natural the transition from one group of colors to another."

The front hall, papered in a light tan, horizontally striped paper, was simply furnished. A camel's hair runner, that showed a generous expanse of highly polished parquetry, was supplemented before the door by an old colonial braided rug of shades of tan. On a dull mahogany pier table stood a lusterware bowl of terra cotta, and at the side of the mirror were two Japanese prints in soft tones of olive green and tan.

The reception room, at the right of the entrance, was decorated in the same tones as the hall, so it needed no special consideration in the color journey. The living room was papered with Japanese grass cloth of dull green, with its background of tan threads outlined but indistinctly. At the window, cream-colored curtains were overhung with striped taffeta hangings of olive green and tan. Terra cotta tassels, on the side lights, stood out in relief against the dull walls and matched the upholstery of a davenport and easy chair. A new color note was struck in deep sea-blue cushions on the lounge and chairs.

The plan was quite obvious here; the prints and bowl in the hall had given the hues of this room, and yet, in retrospect, the effect was charming and, to the uninformed, artless.

Adjoining the living room was the dining room, where the deep sea blue of the lounge cushions was repeated in a Chinese rug and window draperies. A painted ceiling of oyster gray brought out the same tone in the rug, and relieved the austere dark paneled walls. In a quaint Queen Anne cabinet, a tea set of palest yellow Royal Worcester stood out against its background of dull mahogany.

In this house the kitchen assumed as much importance in the color scheme as any other room, and was, of course, suggested by the tones of the dining room. Oyster gray woodwork, with walls of a lighter shade, made this kitchen most attractive; to satisfy its owner's liking for color, a row of old English pottery jars of deep mulberry stood on the cabinet shelf.

On the second floor of this house, three bedrooms and the nursery opened from the central hall. This hall, which was really a spacious room, presented a new problem to the originator of the color progression plan, as she did not want to furnish these rooms in the same colors; and, otherwise, the introductory hall promised to be a veritable bedlam of color. By some happy chance, she found cretonne lavishly flowered in the very shades of pink, yellow, lavender and green that she wanted to use in the four rooms, respectively. Curtains of this material made the room so gay that a rug of neutral gray was added, to subdue the effect.

The two bedrooms, on one side of the hall, were done in rose color and soft golden yellow. In the rose room, the monotony of the one color was broken by curtains of cream-colored muslin, and yellow linings in the rose-colored silk lampshades. Painted furniture of deep cream color was relieved only by wreaths of carved roses and latticing of cane. Adjoining this, and connecting it with the yellow bedroom, was a sunny bath, resplendent with bright bath mats and towels of the two colors. The tan bedroom was more severe in its furnishings, which ranged in color from cream muslin curtains, all through the warm shades of tan, to the dull mahogany of the furniture. Only a rose-colored vase hinted at the combination of colors.

On the opposite side of the hall, the children's bedroom was decorated in delicate orchid shades, with lavender and blue predominating. This was a restful contrast to the playroom adjoining, which rejoiced in apple green walls and furniture painted a dull blue.

This decorator's idea might be successfully carried out by more subtle means. In the accessories of one room, the dominant note of the color scheme of the adjoining room could be suggested by the use of colored candles, book-ends, curtain cords, mirror frames, or any number of other little things. In novelty shops, door-stoppers can be found in almost any design or color and these would be quite effective. A vase of flowers, or even a bonbon dish, might be made to serve the purpose, if the color were vivid enough to assert itself.

A Case for Knitting Needles

It seems as though every possible effort were being made to cause the knitting needles to be close rivals in color to the knitting bags. Not only are the needles themselves adorned in every possible way that will not interfere with their usefulness, but now here are elaborate and fancy cases to keep them in when they are not in use. These are flowers, lovely red or pink or yellow roses, according to choice, made of pieces of silk or satin or ribbon, with calyx of green. There is one for each end of the pair of needles and the two flowers are joined with a piece of elastic, about a quarter of an inch wide, encased in a shirred tubing of narrow green satin ribbon, of the same shade as the calyx. Sometimes there is a full-blown rose at one end and a bud or two at the other. Of course, each is fitted with a little hollow for the ends of the needles to rest in. The elastic joining the two flowers, being somewhat shorter than the needles, serves to hold them in place, when they are fitted into the roses. They are very pretty, these knitting-needle cases, and the woman who is good at making artificial flowers can devise all sorts of interesting designs for making them.

Good Shrubs for the Home Grounds

Did you ever notice that exactly the same shrubs are often to be found in the front yards of a dozen adjacent houses? Apparently, when a new house is built, the owner observes what has been planted in his neighbor's yard and buys the same shrubs for his own grounds. With the long list of good shrubs available for every section of the United States, there is no reason why greater variety should not be found. If the home grounds are planted intelligently, it is easy to have a display of color all the year round.

It is a simple matter to obtain shrubs which will flower at different times during the summer, so as to provide a succession of bloom. The winter display must be made by ornamental fruit or by colored stems and twigs. Often it is possible to have an extra burst of color, in the fall, from bright-hued foliage. One of the best shrubs to grow for fall effects is the Japanese Burning Bush, catalogued as Euonymus Alatus.

Among the most interesting of the shrubs which carry their fruit into the winter is Viburnum Cassinoides; it grows naturally in northern swamps, but develops into a much better shrub when cultivated in the garden. Its fruit is first pink and later turns blue. Sometimes green, pink and blue berries are to be found on the same shrub. Another variety, Viburnum Opulus, has bright red fruit which is carried all through the winter. This is the shrub which is often called the High Bush Cranberry.

Of course, the red fruit of the Japanese Barberry is not to be overlooked, and the Black Alder is also a good shrub to grow for winter effects. Of the shrubs having highly colored stems and branches, none are better than some of the Dogwoods.

The earliest flowering shrub, in most home gardens, is the Forsythia. This is a wonderfully handsome shrub, especially when massed, but it should be planted carefully until it has been tested in one's own locality. In some parts of the country, it does not grow well, and will not flower after a hard winter.

Although the Japanese Quince is a little later than the Forsythia, it is still an early-flowering shrub, with delicate scarlet flowers. It will grow almost anywhere, although it prefers full sunlight. Being rather low growing, it is best adapted to the front row.

The list of the spring-flowering shrubs is a long one, and includes Spiraea Van Houttei and Thunbergii, the Bush Honeysuckle, the Azaleas and Rosa Rugosa. The Lilacs begin to flower in May, and will cover a long season if several different varieties are chosen. The Lilacs are among the most satisfactory of garden shrubs. In the Arnold Arboretum, at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, the flowering season covers fully two months.

When June comes, the Weigelas make a fine display. Some kinds, though, are not well adapted to northern states. The best of the varieties commonly catalogued is Eva Rathke. It is a good, free-blooming kind, with flowers of brilliant crimson.

The Privets bloom in June and are very handsome. Most varieties also carry attractive shiny berries into the winter. Many people have never seen a Privet blossom, because they are familiar with this shrub only when it is used for a hedge. Most varieties make good specimens, but the loose, flowing habit of Regal's Privet makes it especially handsome. In sections where the California Privet is not hardy, the Ibota Privet should be chosen.

The Mock Orange blooms through July, and some of the newer kinds are particularly fine. One of the best is called Bouquet Blanc, and, when in full flower, does indeed look like a mammoth white bouquet.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer will flower from July to the end of the season. It is particularly useful when a dwarf shrub is wanted, and looks well massed. It bears flat heads of rose-colored blossoms and is very hardy. Remove these heads as fast as the flowers fade.

Probably the best of the August shrubs is Rose of Sharon, or Hibiscus Syriacus. Of course, this shrub is well known, being grown in gardens everywhere. The fact is often overlooked, though, that it can be used advantageously as a hedge.

The most conspicuous of the September shrubs is the large flowering Hydrangea, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. Although not quite so showy, Hydrangea Paniculata is a more refined shrub than the Grandiflora variety, and it is to be recommended. The Hydrangeas carry their flowers into October, in which month the Witch Hazels begin to bloom. The Witch Hazels always interest the little people of the family, because of the way they have of shooting the seeds from their dry pods. There are some Japanese Witch Hazels which do not flower until March, but, unfortunately, they are not yet in general cultivation.

How to Dress on the Land

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Two "Land" costumes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — If anything could show how entirely different has become the attitude toward women's work in agricultural industry, in comparison with what it was in pre-war days, it is the evidence of dress.

The old, weather-worn tweed skirts and shabby boots were the signs of work that was rapidly losing interest as well as caste, and it was no mere vagary or desire for sensation that showed the pioneers of "women on the land" that appropriate dress, sensible as well as becoming, would play no insignificant part in the permanent establishment of this branch of women's industry.

Evidences of toil, mud and so on have never been regarded as anything but good upon the person of the sterner sex, but that is because he is properly equipped in breeches, gaiters and thick boots. Woman, on the other hand, weeded, hoed, and milked in a skirt that, when saturated with rain or dew, dabbed miserably against inefficient boots, and held her in bondage just where most liberty of action was required. Here is where education and liberated thought came to the rescue. Back to the land of farms and gardens and intensive culture women resolved to go, in the interests not only of temporary needs, but in those of the future; but their resolution included a determination to throw off all false sentiment, and to assert their right of dressing properly for the work in hand.

What, then, is the result of trial and experiment in clothes for the land? It is entirely satisfactory. Tunics or coats, knickerbockers, gaiters, thick boots and felt hats are the order of the day and, with these accoutrements, the modern land woman loses not one whit of her graces; rather does she gain in that sense of freedom and usefulness which is the best of all graces. Corduroy and waterproof gabardine are used for breeches as well as for tunics, while for warmer weather, various kinds of strong cotton material are on the market. Tunics, on account of their loose cut and wide armholes, are found the most practical for very active work, while for greenhouse work, milking, dairy work, seed sorting and cleaning, some sort of short overall is required, the modern edition of the smock, less ornate and consequently less costly than its prototype, proving a useful kind of possession.

Overalls, consisting of loose, oriental-looking trousers and short, straight coats, much like those of the engineer, are found an invaluable protection in various kinds of outdoor work in towns; but, on the land proper, the briefest skirt is being rapidly discarded in favor of well-cut breeches. In a well-known country town, the writer saw a group of women, who had come in to market, looking both dignified and self-possessed, in tunics and gaiters that would have spelt horror to the early Victorian, who would never have been under the necessity of carrying her own produce to the local town, without the assistance of the protective arm of the head of the house.

Boots and gaiters are two of the most important details of dress on the land. These must be well built, of good leather, and they look smart only when cut with a firm heel and laced closely up the leg. Gaiters of leather and leather-bound canvas fit today like the proverbial glove and protect their wearer not only from wet, but also from the wear and tear inevitable in the neighborhood of hedges, hurdles and the like. Our illustrations show two good examples of dress. One, a suit of breeches and tunic, the second a summer-time cotton overall, with the sunbonnet still popular in some quarters, but perhaps less well accepted than the modern thin and well-ventilated felt hat, which, though lacking the picturesque appeal of the bonnet, is nevertheless protective and comfortable in both sun and rain. The girl in the smock wears canvas-topped boots with a leather foot; these are easy to put on, fastening with a leather strap over the ankle and another at the top of the leg. Workmanlike leather boots, lacing from the ankle upward, are good for rough work, as they are easy to remove when wet.

New Biscuits and Muffins for Breakfast

Here are some new styles in breakfast breads, for the patriotic housekeeper, furnished by the Food Administration of the United States. They must look interesting and tempting to one whose family is always craving variety.

Rice Flour Biscuits—The ingredients are: 2 cups of rice flour, 5 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt, 3 tablespoons of fat and 1 cup of liquid. First sift the dry materials together, then work in the fat well and stir in the liquid, beating the mixture lightly. Form into biscuits and bake in a hot oven.

Corn Meal Biscuits—The ingredients are: 2 2-3 cups of sifted corn meal, 5 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 cup of liquid, 1 teaspoon of salt, 3 tablespoons of fat. Sift the dry ingredients together and work in 3 tablespoons of fat, then add the liquid and mix gently, but thoroughly. Bake in a hot oven.

Barley Baking Powder Biscuits—The ingredients are: 2 cups of barley flour, ½ teaspoon of salt, 2-3 of a cup of milk, 4 teaspoons of baking powder and 2 tablespoons of fat. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder together, rub in the fat, then add the liquid until a soft dough is formed. Roll out until about ¾ of an inch thick, cut with a cookie cutter and bake in a hot oven. This dough should be softer than for wheat flour biscuits.

Granulated Oatmeal Muffins—The ingredients are: 1 2-3 cups of fine granulated oatmeal, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, ¼ teaspoon of salt, 1 cup of milk, 1 tablespoon of fat, 2 tablespoons of sirup and 1 egg. Sift the dry materials together. Beat the egg until light and stir it in with the milk, sirup and melted fat. Combine the two mixtures, stirring lightly, without beating, and bake about 30 minutes in a moderately hot oven.

Corn Flour and Hominy Muffins—The ingredients are: 1 cup of cooked hominy, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1½ tablespoons of shortening, 1 egg, ¾ of a cup of milk, 2 cups of corn flour and 4 teaspoons of baking powder. Mix together the cooked hominy, salt, melted shortening, beaten egg and milk. Sift together the flour and baking powder and add to first mixture. Beat well and bake in greased muffin tins, for 25 to 30 minutes.

Barley Biscuit Muffins—The ingredients include: 2 cups of barley flour, ½ teaspoon of salt, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, 3 tablespoons of fat and about 2-3 of a cup of milk. Sift the dry ingredients together, rub in the fat, and add the liquid until a soft dough is formed that will fall from the spoon. Drop from a spoon into well-greased muffin tins and bake in a hot oven.

Corn Meal Muffins—The ingredients are: 2 cups of corn meal, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt, 2 cups of sweet milk, 1 egg (which may be omitted) and 2 tablespoons of fat. Mix the dry ingredients and add to them the milk, well-beaten egg and melted fat. Beat well and bake in muffin tins, in a hot oven, for 30 minutes.

Oat Cakes—These demand very few ingredients, 1 cup of oatmeal, a pinch of salt and a little warm water being all that is required. Mix the oatmeal, warm water and salt together into a firm dough. Do not roll out, but pat it with your hand into a thin, flat cake. Then sprinkle the top with oatmeal flour and toast in front of the fire.

Corn Dodgers—The ingredients are: 1¾ cups of boiling water, 2 cups of corn meal, 1 teaspoon of salt and 2 teaspoons of fat. Pour the boiling water over the other materials and beat well. When cool, form into thin cakes and bake 30 minutes in a hot oven. This amount makes 14 biscuits. These biscuits are crisp and delicious, served with butter or gravy.

Another War Bread

One cup rye flour, 1 cup graham flour, 1 cup barley flour, 1 cup white flour, ½ yeast cake, 1 tablespoon molasses, 1 tablespoon shortening, a pinch of salt. Mix all flours together; then dissolve the yeast cake in a little lukewarm water. Melt the shortening and molasses with 2 cups of boiling water; allow to cool, then add the yeast cake and knead up as usual. Let rise until very light, cut down, put in bread pans; rise again and bake as usual until well down when tested. Before putting into the oven, brush over with lard. A little more flour may be required in the kneading.

Up-to-Date Spatterwork

Our grandmothers used to do spatterwork, as some of us can remember. They laid a fern leaf on a sheet of paper, and the rest of their outfit was an ink bottle and an old toothbrush.

Our grandmothers' method may still be employed in many interesting ways, if we simply substitute a little dye dissolved in water for the old ink bottle.

The first step in the process is the preparation of the pattern to be used. Newspaper will do as a first requirement.

Draw or transfer the design to be used on a large piece of paper, and then cut away the part of the design that is to appear on the cloth. Disconnected parts, like the center of an "O," make no trouble as they would in a stencil, for the pattern need not be all in one piece, being always sewed to the material to be decorated.

After basting the pattern down close to the edge of the design, it will be necessary to cover all the holes made in the paper by the needle, or the dye will go through them and spot the material. A little strip of paper, pasted over the basting, with library paste, will do this. The next step is to make sure that none of the material is exposed, except the design itself; for the dye will spatter badly.

The spattering is done by dipping a pen into the color and then drawing it upwards across the bristles of a toothbrush, which is held perpendicularly in the left hand. (When a comb is used, the brush is rubbed over the comb; but the pen is usually the safer tool to use.)

Before undertaking a piece of work, some practice is necessary to determine how far away from the work to hold the brush; the pen (which must be held wrong side up, like a spoon), the quality and stiffness of the bristles and the individual handling of the worker all influence the result. The best position can only be determined through experiment.

Different ways of using the spatter scheme will occur to anyone who begins to experiment with it. It must be remembered, however, that dyes must be boiled to be fast color, so the articles decorated in this way cannot be washed. They may, however, be cleaned in gasoline.

Small household articles, like bags, table covers, and runners, curtain borders and pillow tops, and even tiny things like sachets, are suitable for spatter decoration.

The pattern used on one linen table runner was made with pennies. The linen was covered with newspaper, with the exception of a narrow border about the edge, which was left to be colored. Pennies were laid at regular intervals on this strip, before the color was spattered on. Their weight made it unnecessary to fasten them in place where the color was used, so each penny left a round spot of linen color on the border. When the color is applied in fine spatters, it does not run, unless occasionally on very thin silk. Sometimes the paper lace in the tops of candy boxes will furnish an elaborate and effective design for small objects, such as bags and doilies.

Before spattered colors are quite dry, which means immediately after they are applied, lines may be drawn on the damp surfaces of the materials with a wooden point, such as an orange stick. In such a way, the letters of a monogram may be outlined, in case they have been sprayed rather lightly. If they had been sprayed as darkly as the body color of the dye, of course, the lines would not show.

Different colors may be used in one design, by making a different pattern for each color. Effective decoration for table covers, curtain borders and pillow tops is often obtainable from the pattern of the wall paper in the room where they are to be used.

To Make One Pound of Butter From 6 Ounces of Margarine

Six ounces margarine, ½ pint of milk, 1 tablespoon of corn flour, a pinch of salt.

Mix the corn flour to a paste with a little of the milk, boil remainder of milk and pour on corn flour. Return to saucepan and boil for 10 minutes. Let this cool. Cream the margarine and beat well into the corn flour. Put in a cool place to set.

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We are placing on sale at this time a few cases of French Lingerie of the more simple and staple designs ordered at the prices prevailing more than two years ago. This enables us to offer these garments at much below present day values. They are all new and fresh goods in the latest styles.

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THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

XVIII — William Caxton — First English Printer

This is the eighteenth of a series of articles dealing with this subject. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 26, Jan. 16, Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, Mar. 6, Mar. 13, Mar. 20, Mar. 27, Apr. 3, Apr. 10, Apr. 17, Apr. 24, May 1.

No more picturesque figure appears in the romantic history of the book than that of William Caxton, the first printer to produce a volume printed in the English language; yet the rank of his work is lower than that of others who were less epoch-making because he was a contemporary of the Italian craftsmen, the master printers par excellence of the world. His name will always be associated with the art of printing, yet he devoted the greater part of his life to the business of merchandizing, spent over 30 years a self-exile from his native country, first attracted broad attention by his translations from the French, and took up the trade of book-making near the close of his life because the demand for his literary work became greater than could be supplied. His hand, Caxton writes, grew "weary and not stedfast" with much writing, and his eyes were "dimed with overmoch lokyng on the whit paper." So he turned to Colard Mansion, the printer of Bruges, and learned from him the new-born art, which he later transported into England. Thus he gave an impetus to learning and literature in the English language of far greater import than the original intention which prompted his efforts.

Aldus in Italy was inspired by the thought that by his printing he could preserve the Classics, which were in danger of becoming lost, to posterity, and by placing editions in the hands of the people could teach them to think and act for themselves. Etienne wished to extend the idea of his rival so that France might receive the luster of his achievement. Plantin, in Antwerp, was concerned to save the spiritual lives of the people by giving them a definitive edition of the Bible. Centuries later, William Morris, in England, wished to make his native land

Caxton's Mark

preeminent in the mechanical and artistic sides of the art; but Caxton's motive, as he himself tells us, was simply to make use of this new medium to relieve the growing pressure upon his own physical strength.

It is this lack of a great vision on the part of Caxton which places a limit upon the importance of his work when measured by the standards of the great master printers of all ages, yet one cannot overestimate the value of his contribution to England's advancement in the Fifteenth Century in establishing his press at Westminster and actually producing volumes printed in the English language.

"I was born and lerned myn englissh in Kente," Caxton tells us, "in the weeld where I doubte not is spoken as brode and rude englissh as is in ony place of englond." He thanks his parents for their kind foresight in giving him a good education, by which he was enabled to earn an honest living.

When 16 years old he began his business life by entering the household of a certain Alderman Large, in London, as an apprentice. His master was a great mercer, and withal a political power, becoming, while Caxton remained with him, no less a personage than Lord Mayor of London. That the boy faithfully performed his duties is evidenced by the legacy of 20 marks which Large left him in 1441, with which capital Caxton left England, and established himself at Bruges.

Caxton lived here for 33 years, completing his apprenticeship and becoming a freeman of his guild. The city of Bruges abounded with English traders, and Caxton frequently made the journey back to London, which resulted in keeping him in touch with his native country. By 1463 Caxton had become "Governor of the English Merchants" at Bruges, which gave him a high and influential position in his adopted city.

In 1470 Edward IV, accompanied by many of his nobles, took refuge in Bruges from the conspiracies of the Earl of Warwick. This gave Caxton an extraordinary opportunity to use his position to assist in the restoration of his monarch, and this service later procured for him royal support in the establishment of his press at Westminster.

Bruges was the capital of the dominions of the Duke of Burgundy, and Caxton received the patronage of the reigning house. There is nothing, however, to explain why he should have given up his position as governor in 1471, and have entered into the service of the Duchess of Burgundy. At all events, he suddenly abandons his business career, and takes up a literary pursuit, being at that time, by command of his royal mistress, engaged upon the translation of "The Recuyell of the Historіes of Troy" into English.

This was the beginning of his work which led him later to become a printer. The new "Historie" was welcomed as a great novelty by his fellow-Englishmen, who previously had been accustomed to read such works only in the original French. The demand for his literary product exceeded his physical ability to comply, so he turned to Colard Mansion, who had already established the first printing press in Bruges, beseeching him to teach him the new art.

"The Recuyell," then, was jointly printed by Mansion and Caxton in Bruges and not in London, but Caxton became so interested that he determined to return to his native country and to devote the remainder of his life to producing volumes printed in the English language. —S. T.

William Caxton

WITH THE SCOTTISH TROOPS IN PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A letter from the Rev. Dr. Ewing, M. C., with the Scottish troops in Palestine, published in the Scotsman, gives an interesting description of the country in which the British troops are operating.

"A few days ago," Dr. Ewing writes, "I rode up to the front line with some young officers. . . . It was good going, as more than a week of sunshine had dried the ground, and the roads were quite respectable. Deep ruts everywhere showed what a desperate business it is to get heavy traffic over these highways in dirty weather. One must see the conditions prevailing in the plains of Philistia and Sharon if he would estimate aright the triumph won by our transport and supply services. The task before them might well have seemed impossible. By their ingenuity, resourcefulness and determination they have overcome every obstacle. It is a tremendous thing to say, but it is simple truth, that they have never once entirely failed the fighting men, who absolutely depend upon them for the means of life.

"The plain is in no sense like a bowling-green. The sand along the shore is blown up in irregular dunes, reaching at times far inland, while here and there soft sandstone cliffs break down upon the beach. The land rolls away in easy undulations toward the Blue Mountains of Judea and Samaria. Deep water courses, dry save in the rainy season, thread their way through the hollows to the sea. En-Nahr el'Aujeh, 'the crooked river,' from the perennial sources at Ras el'Ain, the old Antipatris, carries a full volume of tawny water across the plain. The famous orange groves press close around the town, and reach out a distance of three to four miles into the country. . . . The engineers have been busy on the river, and we crossed by what is known as 'Barrel Bridge.' We looked at the quiet water swirling past between its reedy banks, and thought of our gallant boys who, on the night of Dec. 20, had taken the river in their stride and given the Turk one of the greatest surprises of his life.

"Vegetation now becomes more rank, but many a slope and hollow is lit with the crimson glow of anemones —'the rose of Sharon.' This and the beautiful narcissus are the first of the flowery host to greet the suns of spring. A brisk canter brought us alongside a stretch of marshes in the bottom of a wide hollow. Arab tents and straw huts lay along the western slope. Women were drawing water from the marshes; others were picking and grinding grain in the quern mill, or working at the reed mats that keep part of the cold night winds out of their frail houses. Naked children were sunning themselves before the tents, and men hung around in various attitudes of listless idleness.

"We came down upon the seashore and galloped along under shelter of cliffs that protected us from undesirable attentions of the enemy. Dismounting, we tramped over sandy flats to a reach of greensward, on a gentle declivity, beyond which we found the dug-outs and huts of our friends. . . . The line in this district runs largely through sand, which quickly dries up when rain ceases. Very cozy, comparatively speaking, the dug-outs can be made in good weather. We listened to tales of thrilling adventure, and of the good and evil fortune of comrades in war, and admired, as ever, the spirit of indomitable good cheer that seems almost to revel in hardship.

"The village of Arsuf I could see not far off, down by the sea. We were on historic ground, for over these very fields rolled the tides of battle when Richard of the Lion Heart heavily defeated the forces under Saladin.

"As we rode homeward an enemy aeroplane passed high over our heads. A crowd of 'Archies' opened fire upon it, and the air above was alive with buzz and crackle of exploding shells. These missiles do not exhaust themselves in the air. The evidence of fragments falling in our vicinity pointed the plain duty of getting away from the danger zone as quickly as possible, and the whung of an empty shell case coming down all too near lent speed to our horses' heels. Although we did not see the catastrophe, it was good to hear that two of the Hun 'birds' were shot down that day.

"An evening of serene beauty had fallen ere we threaded the last mile of the orange groves. A star-spangled sky bent over a land of indigo shadows and a sea of deepest blue. The setting sun left a wake of amber glory in the west, while the wavelets broke with musical murmur on the shell-strewn beach."

WOMEN ON FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—That women are becoming increasingly in evidence in the fields of Saskatchewan's farms is the news brought to the city by travelers and others who say that it is a common sight to see women driving four-horse teams hitched to seeders, gang plows and harrows, and that, in quite a number of places, women have also been seen driving small tractors. It is a common thing in the foreign settlements for the women to work on the farm but, until recently, women of Anglo-Saxon birth and upbringing have not worked in the fields of the West save when gardening.

IN THE LIBRARIES

With the request of the United States Government to the public libraries of the country to remove from their shelves all books dealing with the subject of explosives, librarians find themselves confronted with an entirely new set of questions as to a mode of procedure. That this problem will be solved in faithful practice just as others have been, no one who has rejoiced in the alert and steady spirit of service which possesses the library profession can for a moment doubt. A certain number of books will be readily and peremptorily assembled for a temporary descent into oblivion; others will be to seek, under such general titles as will not be indicative that this subject is included with others; and the whole field of industrial books will have to be scrutinized. For it is not primarily a search for illegitimate books that must be made, nor those written with unworthy purpose; but chiefly—one might say wholly—a search for books which, good in intention and indispensable in their place, may at this time be put to evil use.

Another phase of the problem is stated in the fact that for several years back periodical literature has been furnishing the latest and most technical data on this whole subject, and these periodicals are now in the libraries in bound volumes. Reports of scientific societies of the highest grade also contain this now forbidden material. Then there are the encyclopedias, a few of the newer editions covering the subject under titles spread broadcast through the volumes.

The best suggestion made so far in regard to this debatable class of works is that they shall be removed from the general shelves and placed where they will be available only to such persons as may convince the librarian that they will make no use of the articles on explosives. There are books of such rarity in some of the city libraries that the reader who is so favored as to have one of them actually in his hands, finds himself affably accompanied in his investigations by a member of the staff whose eyes are never far away—a precaution, of course, made necessary by the acts of vandals, to whom an old engraving or even a detached page from some antiquarian treasure, is worth more than their honor. Something like this may soon be one's experience if desirous of consulting the New International, or any other of our dignified and unimpeachable reference books. Some system of memoranda will also be wise, by which the user of such a book leaves on record the time and purpose of his privilege.

Remember that the time limit on the opportunity to send books to the soldiers and sailors is that only of the duration of the war. The following verses are part of a poem, called "For the Soldiers," originally appearing in the New York Tribune, and having for its motto the saying of King David when he refused to accept Araunah's threshing floor and oxen for the sacrifice of intercession he was about to make, but bought them instead, yes, for 50 shekels of silver:

"Neither will I offer, . . . " David said, "that which doth cost me nothing."

I send my books to you, O brave men bearing
The world's great burden with undaunted eyes,
For in some little way would I be sharing
Your spirit of unquestioning sacrifice.

And these books were my loves; I held each dearly,
Even as another holds his wife and child;
Or as a friend whose wisdom counsels clearly;
Or as some kindly wizard who beguiled . . .

So take my books, with all their varied graces—
The prophet's sight, the poet's ecstasy,
I shall not grieve to see their empty places
If they are half to you they were to me.

F. I. B.

Certain phases of museum interest are so interrelated with library interest as to claim a place in library chronicle and comment, a present example being a gift recently received by the Confederate Museum of Richmond, from Miss Mildred Lewis Rutherford, for five years the historian general of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Miss Rutherford's gift consists of 70 volumes of scrap-books averaging 400 pages each, the contents covering comprehensively the origin and development of the Southern States from plantation and colonial times, through the Revolutionary period and down to the present time. Some of the material is biographical of Jefferson Davis, Lee, Jackson, and other leaders of the Confederacy, and of Southern authors. One volume contains material concerning Washington, the Declaration of Independence, and the origin of the United States flag and seal. Another covers the reconstruction period, the history of the Ku-Klux, and disputed points of Confederate history. A few of the titles are: "The White House and the South in It," "The South of Yesterday," "The South of Today," "Tributes to Faithful Slaves," "The Resources of the South," "Where the South Leads."

"Machinery's Encyclopedia" is the book of the hour in its special field, one which the librarian can offer to men engaged in mechanical occupations and studies with a comfortable assurance of meeting their need. The work is edited by Erik Oberg and Franklin D. Jones, editors and associate editors of "Machinery's Handbook" and "Machinery," who have been assisted by many prominent mechanical and electrical engineers; this collaboration bringing to the work a specialized knowledge of the subjects reviewed and a valuable experience in the collecting and arranging of material. There are seven volumes arranged alphabetically, with a fine index.

The St. Louis Public Library includes in its monthly bulletin a municipal reference bulletin, where it lists magazine articles of civic interest, taking a wide range as to subjects. Some of the subjects for April were: Community music, concrete bridges, municipal asphalt plants, municipal publicity, socialism, street lighting, by-products, water meters, and paving. The name of each article with the name and date of the magazine in which it occurs, is accompanied by an ample guide note explaining its authority, scope, and general trend.

Conspicuously placed in the Public Library of Green Bay, Wis., is the following statement:

"This library and each and all of its employes are pledged to the national Administration to conduct all educational affairs committed to their care in this library or elsewhere with whole-hearted and unconditional loyalty to the United States."

ENFORCING IDLERS MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Excellent results are being obtained from the enforcement of the recent order-in-council against idlers, and a considerable number of Austrian farm laborers have been gathered in by the police and warned by the magistrate that they must accept employment immediately or be heavily punished. One of them admitted that he had only worked for a few days since last fall and had been living on what he earned last summer, throughout the winter.

OKLAHOMA CITY AND ITS BIG DAM

State's Largest Artificial Lake Will Be Formed When North Canadian River Is Held Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The largest artificial body of water in Oklahoma will have been created when the big city dam, now nearing completion here, is ready to hold back the waters of the North Canadian River.

According to Engineer Dressey, the dam is the largest piece of municipal construction work of the kind in the United States today. Its corner-stone was laid on the twenty-ninth anniversary of the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, and when completed, which is expected to be the case some time during the coming summer, the great dam will create an artificial lake of 1700 acres, containing 7,000,000,000 gallons of water. It will contain a sufficient reserve supply to furnish Oklahoma City with water for a period of three years with all other sources of supply shut off. The dam is 1600 feet long and 54 feet high. It is constructed of reenforced concrete properly buttressed and sunk into the shale so as to forestall any possibility of breaks or seepage. Its estimated cost is to be in excess of $1,000,000.

Mayor Ed Overholser has stated that the dam will solve the water supply of Oklahoma City for two generations. The project not only marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Oklahoma City, but of this section of the Southwest, as it is the initial step toward storing the flood waters of the larger rivers of Oklahoma.

It is expected that the Oklahoma City dam will be the forerunner of a vast system of storage reservoirs which in time will save most of the flood waters which now run unused to the sea, but which may be utilized in supplying water for cities and in making more productive the great plains of the Southwest.

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Work is under way on the first floor of the Z. Z. Jackson store, in the Willoughby Building—Michigan at Madison. This store will be different from anything in the West—not for the sake of being different, but because it represents new ideas in a business for men. This expansion came months before others expected it, proving that men are ready for the Z. Z. Jackson ideas.
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET STRONG AGAIN

Reading Is Buoyant Feature in New York, With Large Advance—Other Rails and Some Steels Also Prominent

There was a continuation of moderate general bullish enthusiasm in the early New York stock market today, with particular attention switching from the steels to the rails in the first few minutes, at least. A long string of sales of Reading amounting to several thousand shares came out on the tape at 85 and above, which represented an advance of as much as 2⅛ points above yesterday's closing. New York Central and Union Pacific also were strong. Steel common got within ⅛ of 104 soon after the opening today, but eased off later. Studebaker rose more than a point.

The general tone in the forepart of the session on the Boston exchange today was strong.

Later in the morning prices in the New York market naturally felt the effects of profit-taking and reacted somewhat, but before midday the list was up again to the best in a number of instances.

Although some of the railroads were the special features, steel issues continued to be conspicuous. Reading opened up a point at 84¼ and sold up to 85¾. Union Pacific rose 1¼ to 122¼. New York Central's gain amounted to 1⅝ to 72⅛. Kennecott Copper became weak on its rather unfavorable earnings report. It opened unchanged today at 33 and fell away to 31⅝. Studebaker took a strong upward start at the opening at a gain of 1½, but later it receded to 36¾ and subsequently hardened to 37. Texas Company lost a point.

Crucible Steel was very strong. It advanced 1⅜ points in the morning. Baldwin was another feature for a gain of 1⅝ to 83⅛. General Motors moved up a point. Republic Iron and Steel was down a point at one time, but reduced this by a half to that amount under yesterday's final figure. American Car & Foundry rose nearly a point.

In the later morning Boston market Elevated was quoted ⅞ off to 60. Telephone sagged somewhat. The local list was fairly active at first but trading quieted down. Fruit gained half a point. The general tone continued strong.

United States Steel common in New York opened unchanged at 103¾, sold up to 103⅞, a new high record, dropped to 102¾, and then came back to 103½.

Later on in the afternoon Reading soared still higher and reached 86⅝, an advance for the session up to that time of 3⅜ points. General Motors also was buoyant. It rose to 121½, a gain of five points. The whole market was very strong. Steel common was held in some restraint, and, in fact, was under pressure in the afternoon. It lost a large fraction largely on profit-taking. Crucible extended its advance ⅜ further to 68¾, and Baldwin stretched its rise ⅝ additional to 83¾. Car & Foundry also went up ¼ additional, making its rise 1¼.

In Boston in the afternoon American Telephone hardened to 98⅛ and Elevated took ¼ off of its reaction.

The marked strength in the rails was largely due to reports of a forthcoming substantial increase in freight and passenger rates.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mercantile paper, four months, 6 per cent; six months, 6. Sterling exchange steady; 60-day bills 4.72¾; commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72; commercial 60-day bills 4.71¾; cables 4.76 7-16; demand 4.75 7-16. Bar silver 99½. Paris cables 5.69¾, checks 5.71½. Lire 8.99 and 9.00½. Swiss 4.15 and 4.19. Guilders 48¾ and 48¼. Pesetas 27¾ and 27½.

DAVIS-DALY PROFITS

BOSTON, Mass.—The Davis-Daly Mining Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 last, which compares with the preceding quarter as follows:

	March Quarter	December Quarter
Total receipts	$543,651	$356,392
Expenses	277,103	219,919
Net profits	266,548	136,473

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight; fresh west to northwest winds, diminishing Thursday.

For Southern New England: Fair, cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight, cooler except in extreme east Maine; possibly light frost; Thursday fair.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. ....72 | 10 a. m. 68
12 noon 75

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany	62	New Orleans	70
Buffalo	42	New York	66
Chicago	50	Philadelphia	70
Cincinnati	60	Pittsburgh	58
Denver	52	Portland, Me.	64
Des Moines	58	Portland, Ore.	44
Jacksonville	68	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	62	St. Louis	64
Nantucket	52	Washington	68

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 14:20 | High water,
Sun rises ....5:21 | 10:02 a.m., 10:27 p.m.
Sun sets ....7:51 | Moon rises 3:57 a. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:21

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Alaska Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Alaska Ju	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Allis-Chal	29¼	29¼	28½	29
Allis-Chal pf	83¼	83¼	83	83
Am Ag Chem	84	84	84	84
Am B Sugar	73¾	73¾	73½	73⅝
Am B Sug pf	91½	91½	90	90
Am Can	45⅛	45¼	44	44⅛
Am Can pf	96½	96½	96⅜	96⅜
Am Car Fy	78½	79⅝	78½	79⅝
Am Cot Oil	38¼	39	38	38⅜
Am H & L	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
Am H & L pf	60¼	60⅞	60¼	60⅞
Am Ice Sec	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	27¾
Am Ice Sec pf	50¼	50½	49¾	50
Am Int Corp	53¾	54¼	52½	53
Am Linseed	34¼	34⅝	33¾	33¾
Am Loco	65⅜	66⅝	65	65⅞
Am Smelt'g	80⅝	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝
Am Steel Fy	64⅞	65½	64⅞	65½
Am Sugar	107¼	107¼	107	107
Am Tel & Tel	97⅞	98¼	97¼	97½
Am Woolen	53⅝	53⅝	53½	53½
Am Wool pf	94¼	94⅞	94¼	94⅞
Am Writ pf	22½	22½	22½	22½
Am Zinc	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜
Anaconda	66⅜	66⅜	65⅞	66⅛
Atchison	84¼	84½	84	84¼
Atchison pf	82	82	82	82
At Coast Li	90½	90½	90½	90½
At Gulf ctf	109	111¼	109	111¼
At Gulf pf ctf	62½	62½	62½	62½
Bald Loco	81½	83¾	81½	82¼
Balt & Ohio	52¾	54½	52½	54⅜
Barrett Co	89½	89½	89½	89½
Batopilas	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
Beth Steel	85½	85½	85	85½
Beth Steel B	84¾	85¼	83½	84
Beth Steel 8pf	106½	106¾	106½	106¾
BF Goodrich	44½	45½	44½	45½
Booth Fish	24	24	23½	23½
Brook R T	40	40	40	40
Burns Bros	133½	133	133	133⅞
Butte Cop cts	9½	9½	9½	9½
Butte & Sup	20	20	19⅞	20
Cal & Ariz	70	70	70	70
Cal Pac Cor	44	44¼	44	44¼
Cal Petrol	17	17	16¼	16¼
Cal Petrol pf	48¼	48¼	47½	47½
Can Pacific	143	144½	143	144⅜
Central Fdy	39	39	39	39
Central Fdy pf	49	49	49	49
Ct Leather	67	68⅜	67	67¾
Cer de Pas	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼
Chan Motor	82	82	81¾	81¾
Ches & Ohio	58	59⅞	58	59⅞
CM & St Paul	39⅞	40¼	39¼	40¼
CM & St P pf	69½	71¼	69½	70⅞
Chi R I & Pac	20¼	21	20⅛	20⅞
Chi R I 6 pf wi	58½	58½	58	58
Chi R I 7 pf wi	68½	68½	68⅛	68¼
Chi & G West	7	7	7	7
C & G West pf	20¾	21	20¾	21
Chile Cop	16¼	16¼	16	16
Chino Cop	43	43⅛	42⅞	43
C C C & St L	32	32	32	32
Col Fuel	44½	44½	42½	42½
Col Gas & El	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33½
Col So 2d pf	44	44	44	44
Con Gas	90	90	90	90
Corn Prod	40⅛	40⅞	39¾	40
Cruc Steel	67½	68¾	66¾	67½
Cuban C Sug	29½	29½	29⅛	29½
Cuban CS pf	80	80	80	80
Del & Huds	105½	106½	105½	106½
Del & Lac	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾
Denver pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Det Uni Rys	85	85	85	85
Domes Min	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
Erie	15⅛	15⅜	15	15⅜
Erie 1st pf	29½	30⅜	29½	30¼
Erie 2d pf	21	21⅜	21	21⅜
Gas W & W	33	34	33	33⅞
Gen Electric	147	147¼	147	147¼
Gen Motors	116¾	121½	116¾	118⅝
G Motors pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Gt Nor Ore	31⅜	31⅝	30⅞	30¾
Gt Nor pf	90	90⅞	90	90½
Green Can	43⅞	44	43⅞	44
Gulf States	106¾	106¾	104⅛	104⅛
Harv of NJ	131⅜	131⅜	130	130
Has & Bar	41¼	41¼	40⅞	41
Ill Central	95½	96	95½	96
Inspiration	53½	53¾	53⅛	53⅛
Int Ag Corp	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Int Ag Corp pf	47	47	47	47
Int Con Cor	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
Int C Cor pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Int Mer Mar	24½	25¼	24½	25¼
I Mer Mar pf	89¼	91½	88⅞	91⅜
In Nickel Ct	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
In Paper	40¾	42½	40¼	41½
Int Paper S	62	62	62	62
Kan City So	16	16	16	16
Kan C So pf	40	40	40	40
Kelley Tires	43	43	43	43
Kenne Cop	33	33	31⅝	32
S.H.Kress	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
Lack Steel	84¾	84¾	83⅞	84
L E & W	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Lehigh Val	59⅝	60	59½	60
Loose Wiles	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
L-W 2d pf	61	61	61	61
Louis & N	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Mackay Cos	75	75	75	75
Manhattan	95	95	95	95
Maxwell 1 pf	55	55	54¼	54¼
Maxwell 2 pf	20	20	19⅞	20
May Co	52½	52½	52½	52½
Mex Petrol	96¾	97¼	96	96½
Miami	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Midvale St	48	48⅝	47½	48
M & S L New	9¾	10	9¾	9⅞
Mo Pacific	22	22¼	21¾	22¼
Mo Pac wi pf	54¾	54¾	54	54⅛
Mon Power	68	68	68	68
Nat Acme	32	32	32	32
Nat C & C	16½	16½	16½	16½
Nat Enamel	53⅛	53⅜	52⅛	52⅛
Nat Lead	59¼	59½	59	59
Nevada Con	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛
NY Central	70⅝	72⅛	70½	71⅞
NY Dock	20	20	20	20
N Y N H & H	30½	32¼	30¼	32¼
N & W	105	105¼	105	105¼
N & W pf	76	76	76	76
North Pac	85½	87¼	85½	87
N S Steel	62½	62½	62½	62½
O Cities Gas	39¾	40	39⅜	39½
Ont Silver	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
O & W	19⅜	19¾	19⅜	19¾
Owens Bot M	60	61	60	61
Pan-Am pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Penna	44	44	44	44
Peoples Gas	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
Pere Marq	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
Pere Marq pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
P & W Va	29	29	28½	28¾
P & W Va pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Phila Co	27	28	27	27
Pierce-Ar'w	37	38¼	37	38
Pitts Coal	52¾	53⅞	52⅝	53
Pitts Coal pf	84	84	84	84
Pressed St	59⅞	60¾	59⅞	60
Press S pf	93	93	93	93
Ray Con	25½	25½	25⅛	25¼
Reading	84¼	87¼	84	87
Repub I & S	88	88	86⅛	87
Rep I & S pf	98⅛	98⅛	98	98
Royal Dutch	79⅛	80	79⅛	79⅞
Rumely	15¾	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
Rumely pf	35	36	35	36
Ry Steel Sp	56	57	56	56⅛
Sav Arms	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
Seabd A L pf	16½	16½	16½	16½
S-Roebuck	143⅝	144½	143⅝	144½
Sinclair Oil	28¼	28⅜	27¾	28
Sloss Shef	61¾	61¾	61¼	61½
So Pacific	83⅞	84½	83⅝	84
So Ry	22	22⅜	22	22¼
So Ry pf	60	60¾	60	60⅜
StL & SF	10½	11½	10½	11½
StL & SF 1 pf	23⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
St L S W	20½	21¾	20½	21¾
Studebaker	38¼	38¼	36¾	37¼
Sup Steel	44½	44½	42¾	43¼
Tenn Cop	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅜
Texas Co	151¼	151¼	149	149
T St L & W pf	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
Union Pac	121⅜	122⅜	121⅜	121½
Union Pac pf	70½	70½	70½	70½
Un Alloy St	42	43	42	43
United Fruit	124⅞	124⅞	124½	124½
Un Rys SF	10	10	9¾	10
Un Rys SF pf	17½	18	17¼	18
U S C I P	15⅝	15¾	14½	14½
U S Rubber	57	58¾	57	58¾
U S Rub pf	104	104½	104	104½
U S S & R	41¼	41½	41¼	41½
U S Steel	103¾	103⅞	102⅜	103
U S Steel pf	110⅛	110¼	110⅛	110¼
Utah Copper	82⅜	82½	81⅞	82
Utah Sec	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½
V-C Chem	46¾	48½	46⅜	47½
V-I C & C	68½	68½	68	68
Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Wabash pf A	41¼	41¼	41	41
Wabash pf B	22⅞	23	22¾	22¾
W Maryland	14¾	14⅞	14½	14¾
Westinghse	42½	42⅞	41⅝	41⅞
W & L E 1st pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
White Motor	40½	40½	39⅞	40
Willys-Over	18¼	18¼	17¼	17¼
W-O pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
Wilson Co	57⅛	57⅜	56¾	56¼
Wilson Co pf	95	95	95	95
Wis Cent	35½	35½	35½	35½
Woolworth	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114
Wor Pump	50½	50½	50	50
Wor P pf A	90½	90½	90½	90½

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

May	25.98	25.98	25.98	25.98
July	25.28	25.76	25.03	25.50
Oct	24.56	25.08	24.42	24.84
Dec.	24.43	24.95	24.33	24.73
Jan.	24.33	24.80	24.33	24.80

Spots 27.25, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, England — Spots opened quiet; prices firm. Sales 3000 bales; receipts 27,000 bales, all American. Good middlings new 21.81d; middlings old 21.28d.

Prices for futures, old contracts: May-June 20.05.

At 12:45 p. m. American middlings fair 22.49d; good middlings 21.81d; middlings 21.28d; low middlings 20.76d good ordinary 19.76d; ordinary 19.24d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

	Open	High	Low	12 m.
May	25.41	25.45	25.41	25.45
July	24.25	24.72	24.25	24.72
Oct.	23.54	23.85	23.47	23.85
Dec.	23.40	23.51	23.40	23.71

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass. Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	$46,116,402	$36,763,075
Balances	6,801,149	....

The Boston subtreasury's credit balance today is $137,872.

MICHIGAN MINING REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Michigan Copper Mining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Total receipts	$105,864	$42,035
Expenditures	165,817	79,714
Deficit	69,134	40,590
Prof & loss def Dec 31	227,631	159,497

MEAT SHIPMENTS GAIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shipments of fresh and cured meats from Chicago during the week ended May 4 were 48,317,000 pounds, compared with 35,560,000 pounds in the previous week and 47,400,000 pounds in the similar week last year.

WESTERN STATES GAS & ELECTRIC

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Net earnings of the Western States Gas & Electric Company for March show an increase of 5.7 per cent over those for March, 1917, and the net for the year ended March 31 shows an increase of 5.4 per cent over the corresponding previous period. Comparative figures are:

	1918	1917
March—		
Gross earnings	$125,789	$107,541
Net earnings	51,946	49,133
Year—		
Gross earnings	$1,456,568	$1,270,176
Net earnings	639,249	606,507

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today—869 bbls and no bxs apples, 4690 cts strawberries, 2964 bxs oranges, 804 bxs grape fruit, 396 bxs lemons, 510 bgs peanuts, 42,673 bu potatoes, 250 bbls sweet potatoes, 37,000 stms bananas.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 473 pkgs., last year 1064 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Wheat flour not offered for shipment; white corn flour per 100 lbs, in sacks, $5.25@5.75; barley flour in sacks, $11.25@12.50; rye flour in sacks, $12.50@13.75.

Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3 yellow, $1.74½@1.75; w. d. No. 4 yellow, $1.69½@1.70; k. d. yellow, $1.64½@1.65. Prompt shipment: Natural No. 2 yellow, $1.84½@1.85; natural No. 3 yellow, $1.79½@1.80; k. d. No. 4 yellow, $1.69½@1.70; k. d. yellow, $1.64½@1.65.

Oats—Transit ship 40 to 42 lbs, 90½@91c; 38 to 40 lbs, 89½@90c; 36 to 38 lbs, 88½@89c. Prompt shipment—40 to 42 lbs, 89½@90c; 38 to 40 lbs, 88½@89c; 36 to 38 lbs oats, 87½@88c.

Oatmeal—Rolled $5.40 per 90 lbs in sack; cut and ground $6.21 per 90 lbs in sack.

Corn Meal (per 100 lbs)—Feeding $3.30@3.35; cracked corn, $3.35@3.40; white corn meal, $5@5.25; yellow corn meal, $4.40@5.15; hominy grits, per 100 lbs, $5.20.

Hay—No. 1 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, $27@29; No. 2 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, $21@22; No. 1 grade east, $21@22; No. 2 grade, east, $18; No. 3 grade, $16; stock hay, $12@14.

Straw—Rye, $19@20.

Millfeed—Market nominal; stock feed, $55@57; barley feed, $32@37; rye feed, $50@52; oat hulls reground, $24.

Beans—Car lots (per 100 lbs): New York and Michigan choice pea beans, $13.50@14; fair to good, $12@13; California, small white, $13.50@14; yellow eye, fancy, $13.50@14; fair to good, $12@13; red kidney, fancy, $14@14.50; fair to good, $13@13.50; Canada peas, $7@7.30; green peas, $11@12.50; lima beans, $14@14.25.

Potatoes—Maine ,$2@2.10 per 100 lbs; sweet, $1.75@2 bskt; new southern $4.25@4.50 bbl.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and near-by, 44@45c; eastern extras, 41@42c; western extras, 39@40c; western prime firsts, 37½@38c; western firsts, 36@37c.

Onions — Connecticut Valley, 75c@$1.50 bag; Texas, $1.75@2 crt.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 45½@46c; western creamery extras, 45@45½c; western firsts, 44@44½c; renovated, 38@38½c; ladles, 34@35c.

Fruit—Oranges, California navels, $5@8; Florida, $5@8; grapefruit, $2.50@5.50 bx; strawberries, 35@40c bx; pineapples, $2.50@6 crate.

Apples — Baldwins, fancy, $6@7; grade A, $5@5.50; No. 1 fresh packed, $3.50@5; ungraded, $2.75@3.50; Northern Spy, $3.50@6; russets, $3.50@6; odd varieties, $2.50@3.50; bu. boxes, $1@2.25; western box apples, $2.75@4.

Sugar — American Refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 7.45c a pound in 100-bbl lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 2396 tbs, 440 bxs, 187,717 lbs butter; 558 bxs cheese; 14,188 cs eggs. 1917, 96 tbs, 1660 bxs, 101,743 lbs butter; 420 bxs cheese; 11,336 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 6676 pkgs butter, 2088 bxs cheese, 15,562 cs eggs. 1917, 7330 pks butter, 4138 bxs cheese, 34,844 cs eggs.

Other Markets

St. Louis—Eggs firm and higher; cases returned, 31; cases included, 32.

Chicago—Butter steady; extra, 43c; firsts, 39@42c; seconds, 35@37c; centralized, 42½c; packing stock, 30@31c; receipts of butter, 7713 packages. Eggs—Market firm; firsts, 33@34c; ordinary firsts, 31@32c; miscellaneous, 30@33c; dirties, 29@30c; checks, 27@27½c; storage packed firsts, 34¾@35¼c; receipts of eggs, 36,630 cases.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
May	1.27⅜	1.27½	1.27⅜	1.27½
July	1.46	1.47	1.44¼	1.46⅛
Oats —				
May	.72¾	.74⅝	.71½	.73⅝
June	....	.72¼	.70	.71¾
July	.66⅝	.67⅝	.65¾	.67¼
Pork—				
May	....	45.97	45.80	45.97
July	46.00	46.50	46.00	46.47
Lard—				
May	....	25.45	25.27	25.45
July	25.70	25.90	29.62	25.85
Sept.	....	26.15	26.12	26.15b

GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Ill.—Opening corn quotations which varied from the same as yesterday's finish to 1 cent lower with May $1.27⅜, and July $1.45¼ to $1.46, were followed by a material further setback. Oats opened ⅛c to ⅝c down, with July 66⅝c to 66⅝c after which the market continued to sag. Hogs at the highest price ever known in May strengthened provisions.

BAR SILVER

LONDON, England — Bar silver 49⅛d., unchanged.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Ahmeek	74	74	74	74
Allouez	50	50	49½	49½
Am Pneu	1½	1½	1½	1½
Am Sugar	106¾	107	106¾	107
Am Sugar pf	112	113	112	113
Am Tel	97½	98⅛	97¼	97⅜
Am Wool pf	95	95	94½	94¼
Am Zinc	14¼	14½	14	14
Am Zinc pf	45	46	45½	45½
Amoskeag	72	72	72	72
Anaconda	66½	66½	65¾	65¾
Ariz Com	13	13	13	13
Art Metal	13½	13½	13½	13½
Atl Gulf & WI	109	112	109	112
Atl Gulf pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
Booth Fish	24	24	24	24
B & A	124½	124½	124½	124½
Bost Eleva	60½	60¾	60	60½
Boston & Ma	27	28	27	28
Butte & Bala	25c	25c	25c	25c
Butte & Sup	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Cal & Ariz	70½	70½	70¼	70¼
Cal & Hecla	435	435	435	435
Centennial	12⅛	12⅛	12	12
Chino	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
Conn & Pass	70½	70½	70½	70½
Cop Range	46½	47¼	46½	47¼
Cuban Cem	16	16	15⅞	16
Davis Daly	5½	5½	5½	5½
East Butte	9	9	9	9
Edison Elec	142	142	142	142
Fitchburg pf	60	60	60	60
Franklin	4½	4½	4½	4½
Gen Elec	147	147	147	147
Isle Royale	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22⅛
Kerr Lake	5 1/16	5 1/16	5 1/16	5 1/16
Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Mass Con	5	5	5	5
Mass Elec	5	5	4⅞	5
Mass Elec pf	23	23	21½	22
Mass Elec pf ctfs	21	21	20	20
Mass Gas	80	80	80	80
Mass Gas pf	65	65	65	65
Mohawk	62¾	62¾	62½	62½
New Eng Tel	89½	89½	89½	89½
N Y N H & H	30¼	32	30¼	32
Nipissing	8¾	9	8¾	9
North Butte	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15¼
North Lake	60c	60c	60c	60c
Osceola	50	50	50	50
Pond Cr Coal	19¼	19¼	19	19
Reading	87	87	87	87
Reece But	13½	13½	13½	13½
Shannon	4⅛	4⅛	4	4¼
Shat & Ari	17	17	17	17
Sup & Boston	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Swift & Co	141	141	140	140
T G Plant Co	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Trinity	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Tuolumne	96c	96c	96c	96c
United Fruit	125½	125½	124¼	124¼
U Shoe Mac	44⅜	44½	44¼	44½
U Shoe M pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
US Smelt	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼
US Smelt pf	43	43	43	43
US Steel	103¾	103⅞	102⅜	103
U S Steel pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
Utah-Apex	2 1/16	2 1/16	2 1/16	1/16
Utah-Cons	10	10	10	10
Utah Metal	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
Ventura	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
West End	46½	46¾	46½	46¾

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
C B & Q jt 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Liberty 3½s	98.80	98.70	98.70
Liberty 1st 4s	95.74	95.74	95.74
Lberty 2d 4s	95.90	95.74	95.74
Pond Cr 6s	90	90	90
Swift & Co 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
Ventura 7s	82	82	82
Westn Tel 5s	88½	88½	88½

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Aetna	12	12	12
American Oil	11c	9c	9c
Black Hawk	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Boston Corbin	15c	15c	15c
Boston Ely	85c	80c	80c
Boston Montana	64c	58c	62c
Butte London	28c	27c	28c
Calumet Jerome	1 1/16	1	1
Carson Gold	3½	3¼	3 7/16
Champion (new)	65c	65c	65c
Champion	5½c	5½c	5½c
Chief	2½	2½	2½
Colonial Mines	23c	23c	23c
Cons Copper Mines	6	5⅝	6
Crystal Copper	24c	19c	22c
D and B Mines	23c	22c	23c
Denbigh	2 3/16	2 1/16	2⅛
First Natl Copper	1 13/16	1 13/16	1 13/16
Fortuna	5c	5c	5c
Homa Oil	60c	60c	60c
Jerome Verde	69c	69c	69c
La Rose	44c	44c	44c
Mex. Met.	42c	42c	42c
Midas	18c	17c	17c
Mojave	7c	7c	7c
New Cornelia	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
Nixon	77c	75c	75c
Ranier	44c	42c	44c
Rilla Mining Co	2c	2c	2c
Smith Motors	2 3/16	2 3/16	2 3/16
Sub. Signal	30c	30c	30c
Texana	97c	94c	94c
Unit Verde Ext	40c	40c	40c
Zinc	26c	24c	26c

FINANCIAL NOTES

Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York, and the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank and Halsey Stuart & Co. of Chicago have purchased $2,425,000 State of South Dakota bonds.

About 2,000,000 pounds of copper are said to have sold for delivery after June 1, on which no price has been named, the price to be paid by the consumer to be that which is fixed by the federal authorities.

Spain plans to convert the principal railways into electric lines, deriving power for manufacture of the electricity from waterfalls. The lines would thus become independent of coal, and the coal supply could be economized.

Detailed figures of the national bank reports for March 4 show a surplus reserve of only $73,433,000, the smallest reported by the national banks of the country for some years past, and comparing with $387,763,000 a year ago.

Cosden & Co.'s shipments of refined oil products for May, 1918, are expected to exceed those of April, when more than $2,000,000 was shipped, which was the largest amount in company's history. Earnings for first quarter were not up to expectations.

DIVIDENDS

The Ohio Fuel Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable May 25 to stock of record May 20.

The Hartman Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

The Norfolk Railway & Light Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable June 1 as registered May 15.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared a regular monthly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable May 25 to stock of record May 20.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Union Institution for Savings of Boston it was voted to pay a dividend on May 15 at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.

The Brown Shoe Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

The Hercules Powder Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on its comomn stock. Payment will be made on May 21 to stock of record May 13.

F. W. Woolworth Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

The Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad has declared the regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

The Studebaker Coorporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock. The regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent was also declared. The dividends are payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

The Cerro de Pasco Copper Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share and an extra dividend of 25 cents a share, payable June 1 to holders of record May 20. These are the same amounts as were declared three months ago.

The Eagle & Blue Bell Mining Company has declared dividend No. 16 of 10 cents a share, payable in United States 4-per-cent bonds of the second Liberty Loan. Fractions of less than $50 are payable in war-savings and thrift stamps, on May 15 to holders of record May 10.

The Riordan Pulp & Paper Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable May 15, to stock of record May 11. This action places the stock on a straight 10-per-cent annual basis, and compares with a disbursement of the regular 1½ per cent and extra 1 per cent made in the previous quarter.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Massachusetts Public Service Commission resumed inspection of New Haven property today, leaving South Station by special train at 9 a. m., for Massachusetts southeast territory, via Stoughton Junction. The party will remain at New Bedford tonight.

Seth H. Clark, assistant superintendent of the Boston & Albany at Springfield, is a South Station business visitor.

The New Haven road's special supply train is covering the Boston division between Readville and South Station via Hyde Park today.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine will attach extra equipment to the St. John Express from North Station at 7:30 o'clock tonight, for a party of lumbermen en route to Millcrocket, Me.

The Boston & Albany road's proofs of the new time card in effect May 12 have gone to the printer.

The New Haven road's pay cars left South Station headquarters this morning for Cape Cod and Massachusetts southeast territory.

The Pullman Company is assembling parlor cars at North Station passenger yard to cover the summer schedule out of Boston.

William H. Wright, manager of the Boston Terminal Company, is instructing a class of Boston & Albany trainmen on the terminal book of rules and signal system controlled by pneumatic tower 1.

The Boston & Albany Road's Allston shop is rebuilding two large switch engines for service in South Station passenger yard.

The Pullman car, Palm Beach, occupied by H. E. Parsons and party, passed through Boston over the New England lines this morning en route from New York to Parsons, Me.

The Boston & Albany Road's private composite engine Berkshire left South Station at 8:05 o'clock this morning for the convenience of the engineering department on inspection.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 77, Electric Storage Battery 49½, General Asphalt common 14½, Lehigh Navigation 65, Lake Superior 16¼, Philadelphia Company 26, Philadelphia Company preferred 31, Philadelphia Electric 25, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 26, Philadelphia Traction 67, Union Traction 41, United Gas Improvement 66¼.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — National bank note circulation increased for the week ended May 3, $541,475.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Am T & T col 4s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
Am T & T 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Anglo-French 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Atchison 4s	82	81⅞	81⅞
Atchison 4s cv '60	84	84	84
B & O 4s	77	77	77
B & O cv 4½s	80	79⅞	79⅞
B & O 5s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
C & O cv 4½s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
C & O cv 5s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
C & Gt W 4s	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
C B & Q 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
C R I fdg 4s	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
Chile Cop 7s	104	104	104
City Bordeaux 6s	89⅜	88⅞	89⅜
City Lyons 6s	89½	88⅞	89½
City Marseilles 6s	89½	88⅞	89½
City of Paris 6s	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
Domin Can 5s '26	92¾	92¾	92¾
Domin Can 5s '31	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Erie gnl	54¼	54¼	54¼
Erie cv B	46	45¾	45¾
Erie cv D	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
French Rep 5½s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
I R T fdg 5s	82¾	82½	82¾
Liberty 3½s	98.94	98.86	98.86
Liberty 1st 4s	95.96	95.90	95.90
Liberty 2d 4s	95.90	95.84	95.88
Midvale Steel 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
Mo Pacific gm 4s	59	58¾	58¾
N Y Central 6s	94⅛	94	94
Penn 4½s cm	90	89⅞	89⅞
So Pacific cv 4s	79	78⅞	78⅞
So Pacific fdg 4s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
So Pacific cv 5s	92½	92½	92½
So Railway 5s	93	92¾	93
StL & SF adj	63½	62	63½
StL & SF in	49	47½	49
St L & S F A	59¾	59½	59¾
St L & S F B	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
St Paul cv 4½s	74¼	74¼	74¼
Texas Co 6s cv	99¼	99¼	99¼
Union Pacific fdg	80	80	80
Union Pac cv 4½s	86½	86½	86½
UKGtB 5s	99⅞	99½	99½
UKGtB 3-yr no '19	97½	96⅞	97½
UKGtBI 5½s '19 N	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
UKGtB 5-yr no '21	94⅛	93¾	94⅛
U S Rubber 5s	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
U S Rubber 6s	100	100	100
U S Steel 5s	100	99⅜	99⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	97	..	97	..
Coupon	97	..	97	..
Registered 4s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
Coupon	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
Reg'd 3s, '46	80	..	80	..
Coupon	80	..	80	..
Registered 4s	105	105⅝	105	105⅝
Coupon	105	..	105	..
Panama 2s, '36	96½	..	96½	..
Panama 2s, '38	96½	..	96½	..
Panama 3s, '36	80	..	80	..
Coupon	80	..	80	..

NEW YORK CURB

Prices up to 1 p. m.

Stock—	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	11⅞	12
do ctfs	6	9
A. B. C. Metals	40	44
Big Ledge	⅝	11/16
Boston & Montana	59	60
Butte Detroit	1/16	⅛
Caledonia	41	43
Calumet & Jer	1	1⅛
Canada Cop	1 1/16	1⅜
Carmel	1	1 1/16
Chev Motors	117	120
Cons Arizona	1 11/16	2
Con Copper	6	6¼
Cosden & Co	6¾	7
Curtiss	35½	35⅞
Dixie	10⅛	10¼
Eureka	1 1/16	1 3/16
First Natl Cop	1⅜	2¼
Glenrock	3⅝	3⅝
Goldfield Cons	1/16	3/16
Green Monster	⅝	1 1/16
Hecla Mining	4½	4⅝
Howe Sound	3⅞	4⅛
Jerome Verde	⅝	1 1/16
Jumbo	9	11
Lake Torp Boat	3½	4
Magma Copper	34	36
McKin Dar	40	42
Merritt	19½	19¾
Midwest Oil	101	102
Midwest Refining	107	108
Nixon	⅝	11/16
Okla P & R	6⅜	6½
Okmulgee	7⅜	7⅞
Peerless	14	17
Penn Ky	5	5¼
Sapulpa Ref	8⅝	8⅞
Sequoyah Oil	11/16	⅞
Sinclair Gulf	15½	17
Smith Motor	2⅝	2 11/16
Submarine Boat	16¾	17
Texana	94	98
Tuxpam	4	4½
United Motors	23½	24
Un Verde Ext	40	41
U S Steam	6½	6⅝
Victoria	4	4¼
Washoe	⅞	1⅛
Wright Martin	9⅞	10

LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON, England—Metal prices here are: Spot copper £110, futures £110, electro £125, sales none; spot tin £380, futures £380, straits £380, sales none; spot lead £29 10s., futures £28 10s., spot spelter £54, futures £54.

LONDON MONEY

LONDON, England — Consols for money 55⅝. Grand Trunk 8½. De Beers 12⅞, Rand Mines 2⅞. Money, 2½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 3½ per cent, three-month bills 3 9-16 per cent.

Water Supply for Country Homes
LUNT MOSS CO-BOSTON

Liquid Loans for Banks

We are constantly supplying banks having surplus funds with short time loans, secured by mortgages on beef cattle. Correspondence invited.

ST. LOUIS CATTLE LOAN COMPANY
Central Nat. Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WOOL MARKET IS UNSETTLED

Interest Centers Largely in Regulations to Be Made as to Disposal of Next United States Clip to the Government

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The situation as regards the Boston wool market is still very much unsettled. The Boston committee left for Washington Monday night, and hopes to have definite information to offer dealers upon its return. There are still many questions to be taken up in greater detail with regard to the marketing of the new clip of the United States. Until further orders are received from Washington to the contrary, large dealers will continue to take wools on consignment, but the interest charges, etc., are yet to be worked out. The valuation committees are busy adjusting some of these matters at present.

The offices of the local wool administration are to be moved soon from the second floor of Brown & Adams' building to larger quarters with Francis Willey across the street, Mr. Nichols' increased duties of today making the change necessary.

On May 6, the following bulletin was issued from Washington, showing the amount of wool on hand in the eastern states principally and also stocks held by dealers according to cities. In the latter compilation Boston leads with 63,162,626 pounds of greasy wools; 16,254,716 pounds of scoured wools; 5,721,043 pounds of pulled wools; 3,078,737 pounds of tops; 2,949,785 pounds of noils; making a total of all stocks held by them 91,166,907 pounds. The total for all the cities from which returns were received was 138,149,221 pounds, representing 286 dealers. From the 559 manufacturers from whom replies were received the stocks were 196,182,638 pounds.

Cancellations of orders by the mills to retailers have shown a considerable increase since more of the mills have been working on the uniform orders for the army. The manufacturers have been asked by the Quartermaster's Department to shut down on overcoat orders for the next 30 days until supplies can be adjusted and all widths of cloth necessary can be obtained. It is thought that this plan, if consented to by the mills, will eventually greatly facilitate the getting out of these orders.

In Canada, the Government is to require wool dealers and mills to give a 10-days' option on wool supplies to Canadian mills and manufacturers before selling outside the Dominion. The prices for these holdings are to be the same as those wools are held for in the United States. This is the first time that Canada has been obliged, since the beginning of the war, to take any such measures, because heretofore it has been able to obtain supplies from England or import from other countries a sufficient amount to cover all needs, when added to the local wools produced by the Canadian growers.

Shearing in Wyoming is coming along well. There have been fairly heavy losses during the winter throughout the State, but not heavier than other sections in proportion to the number of sheep. The clip this year is estimated at surely 30,000,000 pounds. The Utah clip is thought to be about 15,000,000 pounds and the growers hope to receive prices ranging from about 50@60c, according to the grade.

Little preparation is being made by the men's and women's wear trades on next spring's samples which are usually attracting a good deal of attention at this time of the year. The fact that so many of these mills already have or are about to receive government contracts would account for the apparent lack of indifference or neglect of this side of the question on their part.

SHIPPING NEWS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish were: The schooner Mary De Costa with 66,800 pounds of groundfish mostly cod, schooner Hesperus 120,000, Henrietta 54,200, Valerie 29,600, Pauline 52,100 Ralph Russell 36,000, Etta Mildred 31,500, Philip P. Manta 35,000, and the steamer Breaker which landed 151,000 pounds of fresh groundfish, mostly haddock. The schooner that arrived at the fish pier with flatfish was Lydia which landed 4000 soles, 800 dabs, 300 reds and 1000 hake.

Arrivals with herring this morning were: The schooner Helen B. Thomas with 80 barrels of large fresh herring, steamer Mabel 290 barrels and the Italian boats with 600 barrels. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: steak cod $6.33@7, market cod $4@5, haddock $4.50@5.25, steak pollock $5.80@7, and steak cusk at $4.

BOSTON, Mass. — The steamer Lydia, commanded by Capt. John Brooks, arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning and reported that he had a carrier pigeon which flew on board Tuesday in Ipswich Bay. A silver band was on one of its legs containing the number 25,258 A. J. X. and on the other a similar band with the number 4248 A. J. 16. This is the second carrier pigeon that has been brought in to the Fish Pier by schooners in the last month.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Small boats arrived this morning at the fish pier with 6000 pounds of fresh groundfish. The schooner Robert and Richard from Boston arrived here this morning, and discharged 100,000 pounds of fresh fish; Morning Star 100,000, James and Esther 30,000, steamer Surge 200,000 pounds, and the schooner Sylvania with 100,000 pounds.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—One of the largest stocks for halibut was recorded here Tuesday when it was announced that the members of the crew of the halibut schooner Pollyanna had received $392 each for two trips in two weeks. On the last trip the share was $257 each. Prices for halibut are lower than last winter and about normal, white halibut selling for 20 cents a pound and gray for 17 cents.

REAL ESTATE

The town of Sturbridge, Mass., owner of the frame dwelling property at 168 Aspinwall Avenue, Brookline, has sold the estate to Edith B. Pearce, and the purchaser will occupy with her family. There is a land area of 5250 square feet, valued at $3600, which is made a part of the total assessment of $9600. Edward B. Miles was the broker.

George R. Slader has sold a property situated at 159 Corey Street, West Roxbury, which consists of a large stucco two-family house and 14,750 square feet of land. The whole is assessed on a valuation of $8300, of which $1800 is on the lot. Nicholas J. Murphy bought for investment through the offices of Henry W. Savage, Inc.

Fannie D. Lane and one other have sold to Agnes Conti the two frame buildings at 457 Dudley Street, Roxbury. The 3700 square feet of land she valued at $5200, included in the total assessment of $8700.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD

Samuel E. Howe and wife, owners of the frame dwelling at 87 Clifton Street, Dorchester, have sold the property to Herbert W. Adams. The parcel is assessed on $5500, which includes $1000 carried on 2609 square feet of land.

The frame dwelling and lot of land, belonging to Edward W. Kohler, at the corner of Wilmington Avenue and Capen Street, have been sold to Frederick J. Rothwell. The lot contains 4795 square feet valued at $600, a part of the assessment of $4500.

A parcel at 7 Batchelder Street, together with 2587 square feet of land, all taxed on $3400, has been sold. The land value is $1100. The grantor was David Bergheim, and the buyer Hugh McNulty.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
(Excluding Boston & Albany)

March—	1918	Increase
Oper revenue	$20,120,436	$2,962,372
Net oper revenue	4,684,215	249,252
Net income	1,543,481	378,476
Three months ended March 31—		
Oper revenue	$50,197,277	$3,503,521
Deficit	3,409,718	4,946,432

Boston & Albany

March—	1918	Increase
Oper revenue	$1,899,722	$126,057
Deficit	1,622,244	107,661
For three months—		
Oper revenue	$4,952,032	$69,284
Deficit	1,071,493	615,131

Michigan Central

March—	1918	Increase
Oper revenue	$5,595,256	$1,409,288
Net income	741,525	801,671
For three months—		
Oper revenue	$13,145,854	$1,448,620
Deficit	524,654	*261,726

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis

March—	1918	Increase
Oper revenue	$5,367,637	$1,252,291
Net income	985,471	476,950
For three months—		
Oper revenue	$12,999,516	$1,561,447
Net income	206,296	*281,634

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

March—	1918	Increase
Oper revenue	$2,462,820	$429,124
Net income	488,403	4,668
For three months—		
Oper revenue	$6,174,540	$631,326
Net income	566,470	*523,316

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

	1918	Increase
Fourth week April	$1,213,989	$314,299
Month April	3,893,914	833,383
From Jan 1	15,372,939	2,685,621

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

March—	1918	Increase
Revenue	$1,617,601	$259,879
Net income af charges	167,298	48,184
For three months—		
Revenue	$4,067,241	$279,652
Deficit after charges	122,332	347,901

HOCKING VALLEY

Year ended Dec. 31—	1917	1916
Total oper revenue	$10,696,434	$8,200,419
Total oper expenses	7,409,123	5,597,889
Net oper revenue	3,287,311	2,602,530
Uncol revs and taxes	839,467	591,092
Oper income	2,447,844	2,011,438
Other income	693,263	576,976
Total income	3,141,107	2,588,414
Int on debt	1,207,195	1,212,288
Net income	1,933,912	1,376,126

RUTLAND

March—	1918	Increase
Oper revenue	$384,730	$26,459
Oper income	15,874	*55,087
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	$957,385	*$5,067
Oper deficit	41,065	19,870

GREAT NORTHERN

	1918	Increase
March gross	$6,684,800	$677,890
Balance af taxes	522,652	*602,905
Net oper income	516,605	*380,368
Three months gross	17,477,864	866,495
Deficit af taxes	349,048	2,971,772
Net oper income	143,766	*2,517,427

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia Company makes this report for March and 12 months ended March 31, last:

	1918	Increase
March gross	$3,350,789	$190,748
Net	905,131	*400,869
†12 mos gross	35,051,492	4,374,213
†Net	11,222,594	*1,512,343

*Decrease.
†Not including results of coal department.

KEYSTONE TIRE PROSPERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sales of the Keystone Tire & Rubber Company continue at the highest level on record. April net earnings were $136,000, compared with $76,000 in April, 1917, and $24,000 in April, 1916.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED

Apprehension Over Permanence of Dividend Reflected in Weakness of Stock—Forecast of Earnings Is Difficult

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Weakness in Interborough Consolidated preferred stock has aroused some doubt as to the permanence of the 6 per cent noncumulative dividend. Because of uncertainties surrounding the outlook for earning the company's preferentials during the first few years of operation under the dual contract, it is impossible to make an accurate forecast. It is considered positive, however, that, should any change prove advisable, it will be temporary.

Interborough Consolidated's income is dependent wholly on 20 per cent yearly return from its holdings of stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which comprise $33,912,800 of $35,000,000 outstanding. When the new contract with the city becomes operative, with the completion of the William Street tunnel, Interborough Rapid Transit is entitled to a subway preferential of $6,335,000 and an elevated preferential of $1,589,348.

In addition it is to receive an amount equal to 6 per cent on its contribution for construction and equipment before the city receives any return. Its balance for dividends will be independent of any amount of construction bonds necessary to issue, except that each increase in interest charges proportionately delays the time when full preferentials will be earned.

Of 20 per cent received by the Interborough Consolidated from Interborough Rapid Transit stock, 9 per cent is required to care for interest charges on $67,825,000 4½ per cent Interborough Consolidated collateral trust bonds issued on a basis of $200 in bonds for every $100 of Interborough Rapid Transit stock owned. The whole problem of maintenance of 6 per cent rate on Interborough Consolidated preferred resolves itself into a question of continuance of 20 per cent rate on Interborough Rapid Transit. Any substantial cut in the latter would leave too narrow a margin over interest charges of Interborough Consolidated to justify a 6 per cent rate on the preferred.

In the last analysis Interborough Rapid Transit can keep up the present dividend rate if its preferentials are earned or even if a deficit in earnings available for this purpose is not too large. The preferential claims are cumulative with interest and, as the company has built up a surplus of $65 a share, it undoubtedly would be willing to resort to the treasury to maintain the 20 per cent rate, should it be seen the process would not cut too heavily into the surplus and would be necessary only until preferential accruals would be paid off.

In the year to June 30, 1917, Interborough Rapid Transit earned for dividends $9,102,654, equal to $26 per share. This favorable showing was made possible by increase of $4,000,000 in gross. In nine months to March 31 of the present fiscal year net for the stock ran at annual rate of only $20 per share, for the reason that, although gross remained practically stationary, operating expenses mounted rapidly. This declining tendency may be expected to become aggravated as new Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines are opened, since traffic may thin out while costs expand.

How near Interborough Rapid Transit will come to earning its preferentials after the new contract becomes effective is a question of how rapidly traffic develops. Past experience has shown that no matter how fast rapid transit lines are built in New York City transportation needs keep ahead of them. The first subway, constructed to carry 400,000 passengers a day, was carrying, at the end of its first year, a daily average of 422,592. It is now carrying an average of more than 1,250,000. Passenger traffic on all city lines increased from 741,329,885 in 1898 to 1,918,812,226 in 1917. Public Service Commissioner Whitney estimates traffic in New York City is growing at the rate of more than 100,000,000 annually. It appears certain that any deficits in the balance available for preferentials in the first years of operation will be wiped out in subsequent years. Cumulative character of these obligations precludes losses to the company from this source, but it remains to be seen whether the size of the initial deficits will necessitate temporary dividend changes.

Assuming that substantial mileage of the new Interborough lines is placed in operation by July 1, it has been estimated that after two years there should be a yearly total of 905,000,000 passengers carried on the Interborough system. Gross from traffic of this volume, plus non-operating income of subway division and income from invested surpluses of Interborough Rapid Transit, would allow for a normal increase in operating expenses, and for interest on the aggregate estimated bond indebtedness, leaving an ample margin for preferentials. If this estimate materializes, year beginning July 1, 1920, will see Interborough Rapid Transit in a position to pay the regular 20 per cent rate on its stock out of current earnings, assuring safety of the 6 per cent rate on Interborough Consolidated preferred, and perhaps leaving a balance for the common stock of the latter company.

NEW YORK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York clearing house statement is: Subtreasury creditor $81,088. Exchanges $397,454,827; balances $63,293,751.

WRIGHT-MARTIN'S AFFAIRS BETTER

Loss on French Motor Contract Now Being Absorbed and Additional Profits Made

BOSTON, Mass.—Not until last December did the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation pass out of the loss column. It was then that the contract for 500 motors for the French Government was completed and it marked the turning point in earnings. It is understood that every motor completed under the French contract was done so at a loss to Wright-Martin.

Today the conditions are reversed. On its present business the company is said to be earning a profit and for the current year should make a good record for itself, both in production and financial results. Early profit, however, will have to absorb a deficit on its former unprofitable business.

Wright-Martin is figured to have between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000 orders on its books. It has three contracts for 1000 motors each, one of which was based on a fixed price and the other two arranged on the "cost plus" basis.

Expansion of operations will soon take place, as the Long Island City plant, formerly owned and operated by the General Vehicle Company, will be utilized by the Wright-Martin concern, in the production of its 300 horse power motors. The smaller engines will be turned out as heretofore at the New Brunswick, N. J., plant, where Simplex automobiles were formerly manufactured. Exclusive motor manufacture will be handled there, however, for the duration of the war.

In equipping the Long Island City factory, purchased some time ago by the Government, it will be necessary to spend about $1,000,000 for machine tools.

Today Wright-Martin has a capacity of 20 motors a day; in fact, its late April output was at that rate. The company regards as production, however, only those motors inspected and passed by government representatives.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

BOSTON, Mass. — The following-named securities were sold at public auction today:

2 Merchants National Bank, Boston, today 260, previous 261½; 25 National Shawmut Bank, today 190, previous 190; 5 American Linen, 97½, previous 88; 7 Weetamoe Mills, today 115½, previous 90 in 1916; 1 Sharp Manufacturing, preferred, today 100¾, previous 102; 3 Boston & Providence Railroad, today 151¼, previous, 150; 11 Waltham Watch Company, today 13⅛, previous 12¼; 6 Waltham Watch Company, preferred, today 77, previous 77; 9 Springfield Gas Light, today, 157, previous 220; 15 Rivet, Lathe & Grinder, today, 44⅝-¾, previous 36¼; 4 Plymouth Cordage, today, 199½, previous 198⅛; 5 Lawrence Manufacturing, today 118⅛, previous 114; 4 Quincy Market Cold Storage, preferred, today, 80, previous, 101 in 1916; 15 Bates Manufacturing, today 270, previous, 251; 10 Thompson Electric Welding, today 55, previous 50⅜; 11 Boston Woven Hose, common, today, 190½, previous 250¼; 50 Nonquitt Spinning, today 130, previous, 132½; 18 Draper Corporation, today 111⅜, previous 111.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 8

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. H. Farr, of Farr Bros. & Co.; Tour.
Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury, of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; Adams.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—H. Kronig; U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—I. Freehling, of I. Freehling & Son; Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—I. Vasquez, of Rulloba & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.
Cleveland—C. K. Chisholm; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—I. Zelmer; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—M. Mallo of Hernandez Valdez & Co.; U. S.
Montreal, Can.—T. H. Robinson; Essex.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J Martinez & Bros.; Tour.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg, of Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.
New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
New York—T. J. Murphy, of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York—E. Temko; U. S.
New York—S. L. Bass; U. S.
Norfolk, Va.—J. C. Hofheimer of Hofheimer Bros.; Copley-Plaza.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register, of Litt Bros.; Copley-Plaza.
Philadelphia—H. Schwartz; U. S.
Philadelphia—Robert G. Kuenzel; U. S.
Philadelphia—L. J. Fox; U. S.
Philadelphia—Wm. C. Campbell; U. S
Philadelphia—George De Cou, of De Cou Bros. Co., U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle, of Tuttle Shoe Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers; Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—Max Sommer & W. Kaufman, of Sommer & Kaufman; Tour.
Santiago, Cuba—S. Vidal; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—Joseph Berg, of National Shoe Co., Essex.
Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Temko, of J. M. Temko Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Hartt, of Hartt Shoe Co.; U. S.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. A. and C. A. Weiss; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Columbus, O.—F. W. Reed of the John Fenton Shoe Mfg. Co.; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—S. Benejain; U. S.
London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.
New Orleans, La.—R. J. Martinez of Apex Shoe Co.; Essex.
Rochester, N. Y.—B. Levinson; U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

NEW YORK METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Lead quiet, spot 7.10 bid, May 7.10 bid. Spelter firm, East St. Louis spot 7.00 bid, June 7.10 bid, July 7.10 bid.

STEEL'S BUSINESS ON BIG SCALE

BOSTON, Mass. — In April, the United States Steel Corporation produced approximately 1,675,000 tons of steel ingots. This figure is based on trade estimates of average operations, during the month, and indicates that rolled steel was produced to the amount of 1,250,000 tons, or slightly more. Shipments of finished products exceeded the output, as a considerable tonnage that had accumulated in warehouses during January and February was distributed. There was more or less difficulty in securing cars at various times, but the result of the intermittent movement is believed to have been shipments of nearly 1,500,000 tons.

Large orders for various forms of steel to be used in the manufacture of munitions were allocated by the War Industries Board, which, it is estimated, exceeded shipments by from 200,000 to 300,000 tons. If this is correct, the orders booked by the various subsidiary companies of United States Steel in April were at least 1,500,000 tons. Upon this basis, the unfilled orders on the books of the subsidiary companies at the end of April were approximately 9,300,000 tons. April was the first month to record a gain in unfilled tonnage since January, if trade estimates are correct.

U. S. STEAMSHIP'S BUSINESS IS BIG

BOSTON, Mass.—Including a tentative order, the United States Steamship Company now has $50,000,000 of government business on its books. These orders call for construction of vessels in the three yards which C. W. Morse has acquired for the company, two in Connecticut and one in Virginia.

In addition the company is deriving large earnings from the Government which has commandeered its fleet of steamers. Income from this source more than covers dividend requirements.

Added to the $30,000,000 of orders secured some time ago the company has just received from the United States Shipping Board a contract calling for delivery during 1919, of six ships of 9400 tons each. This will involve $10,260,000. A tentative order for six other vessels costing the same amount has also been signed.

Orders previously received from the Shipping Board consisted of 12 standard wooden ships and 18 steel cargo ships. The wooden vessels are being built at Noank, Connecticut, and at Groton the company has under way six 8800-ton cargo steel carriers. At Alexandria, Va., where a plant is building, 12 9400-ton carriers will be constructed.

APRIL RECORD MONTH ON MONTREAL BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que. — April ranks by far the best month of the year on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The total of transactions in shares was close to 40 per cent greater than the best previous total for the year.

Last year there was a downward revision in the turnover from 197,359 shares in January to 79,151 shares in April. The revision has been upward this year, from a low point of 46,427 shares in February to 75,723 shares in April. Business in April was substantially of the same volume as the same time a year ago, compared with the large contraction that has had to be reported month by month for over a year.

The aggregate for the year is still far below that for the first four months of 1917, both in stocks and in bonds, but the bond figures—$353,150 for April, 1918, as compared with $1,577,900 for April, 1917—are not a reflection of the actual conditions existing at present. The stock exchange is doing a big business in Victory bonds, but data as to the sales are not available.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROAD'S YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Central Railroad Company has issued its pamphlet report for the 1917 calendar year, showing $25,599,220 surplus income after all charges, a decrease of $20,059,997 as compared with 1916. This surplus was equal to $10.24 a share on $249,849,360 capital stock outstanding, and compares with $18.28 a share earned the year before. Gross operating revenue was $216,267,517, an increase of $11,882,468, and balance after expenses and taxes was $51,410,322, a decrease of $11,936,645. The income account for the year compares:

	1917	1916
Oper revenue	$216,267,547	$201,585,049
Oper expenses	153,597,905	129,738,369
Net revenue	62,669,612	71,846,680
Taxes, etc.	11,250,290	8,502,063
Oper income	51,410,322	63,344,017
Other income	15,462,794	22,623,429
Gross inc	66,873,026	85,967,446
Int, rents, etc	41,273,806	40,308,229
Surplus	25,599,220	45,659,217
Dividends	12,479,602	12,466,611
Depreciation	....	2,500,000
Sinking funds	115,563	.....
Balance	13,004,055	30,692,606

ST. LOUIS-MEXICAN TRADE REVIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Indications in the St. Louis industrial district point to an early restoration of trade relations between St. Louis and Mexico. The negotiating of the new commercial agreement between the United States and Mexico, recently achieved, will open the way for the old-time relations. Recently Mexican business men installed in the rooms of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce an exhibit of Mexican manufactures as well as raw products. There have been many Mexican buyers here this spring. The Foreign Trade Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce has arranged to send a committee of St. Louis business men to Mexico.

STANDARD RAISES CRUDE OIL PRICE

Advance of 25 Cents a Barrel Is Announced on All Grades in the Fields of California, Taking Effect on May 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Standard Oil Company has announced an advance in the price of crude oil of all grades, in all the fields of California, of 25 cents a barrel over the prices that have prevailed since June 28, 1917, the present advance having taken effect May 1. This fixes the price of California oil, as the Standard Oil Company is virtually the price-fixing agency in this oil area. This makes the prevailing price range from $1.25 to $1.57 or more a barrel at the well, prices varying according to the gravity of the oil.

The Standard Oil Company also announces its regular quarterly dividend, number 38, of $2.50 a share payable June 15, 1918.

According to figures recently published by the Standard Oil Company the proven oil area of California is 88,745 acres. This estimate does not, however, include a large amount of territory that is generally regarded as proven, but which is not fully drilled. Other authorities have estimated that the proven oil area of the State is about 110,000 acres. According to the Standard's figures the total production in the State from the beginning of the oil industry had been 1,040,350,614 barrels up to Dec. 31, 1917, this being, according to this authority's estimate of acreage, 11.723 barrels to the acre.

The production in the California fields for March is placed by the Standard at 267,729 barrels, this being 5000 barrels a day less than the amount taken from the ground in February. The stock of oil stored in the State was reduced by 529,062 barrels in March, while 51 new wells were completed with an initial daily production of 7700 barrels. According to the State Mining Bureau, 22 new wells were completed in the week ending April 27, making 234 new wells since the beginning of the year.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	935	940
Buckeye Pipe Line	94½	96
Illinois Pipe	185	190
Midwest Refining	107	109
Ohio Oil	334	338
Prairie Oil & Gas	483	488
Prairie Pipe	278	282
South Penn Oil	278	285
Standard Oil (Cal.)	218	223
Standard Oil (Ind.)	625	635
Standard Oil (Ky.)	315	330
Standard Oil (N. J.)	545	550
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	265	269
Union Tank Line	95	97

HAVANA ELECTRIC'S YEAR

HAVANA, Cuba—The Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	$6,989,599	$6,017,708
Oper expenses	3,073,134	2,296,370
Net rvenues	3,916,465	3,721,338
Taxs and interest	1,450,959	1,444,608
Balance	2,465,506	2,276,730
Depreciation	211,844	.....
Balance	2,253,662	2,276,730
Other income	149,754	144,561
Net profit	2,403,416	2,421,291

WITHHELD STOCK DIVIDEND ALLEGED

Massachusetts State Tax Officials Claim Certain Corporations Are Deferring Action Until Fairly Certain of Exemption

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Claims that certain United States business corporations which are piling up large profits are actually deferring the declaration of a stock dividend until they can be reasonably sure that such a dividend will be tax-exempt, in the hands of the shareholders, are made by Massachusetts state tax officials who have completed an analysis of the situation in connection with a bill, now pending in the State Legislature, to exempt stock dividends from all taxation as income.

"There should not be left open an easy avenue of escape from taxation for such dividends as are clearly a distribution of earnings, merely because those dividends are disguised under the name of stock dividends," says a statement prepared by the state tax department.

"It is well within the range of possibility that a few, perhaps many, corporations will, if all stock dividends are determined to be non-taxable, declare only nominal cash dividends and resort to the stock dividend method as a means of distributing excessive profits in prosperous years."

Authorities have discovered, it may be added, that aside from the possibility of evading income taxation, stock dividends aid the big corporations to ward off anti-trust investigations by keeping the cash dividends reasonably low. This is brought about by distributing earnings over a larger capitalization.

A specific example cited in the tax department statement reveals actual efforts of the corporation interests to avoid the tax. It is the case of a corporation doing business in Massachusetts. Last summer the stockholders voted themselves a 100 per cent stock dividend. Two weeks later, the president of the company issued this statement:

"Since the vote authorizing the issue of 40,000 shares of stock was passed by the stockholders, amendments to the law have been proposed that would make this issue of stock heavily taxable in the hands of the stockholder as income. Under the circumstances, the directors think it expedient to hold the issue of this stock in abeyance."

The following month the stockholders voted to annul the authority to increase the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000 for the purpose of a 100 per cent dividend. To make up, in part at least, for postponement of cutting of the melon, it is stated, the dividend rate was increased, in the fall, from an 8 per cent to a 12 per cent basis.

SEA ISLAND COTTON MARKET

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The net receipts of Sea Island cotton for the week ending May 3, according to John Malloch & Co., were 116 bales, compared with 697 for the corresponding week last year. The net receipts to date are 23,911 bales, compared with 46,039 last year. The exports were 200 bales to New York, 25 to Boston and 50 to Liverpool. The movement through Jacksonville was 749 bales, making a total of 25,984 so far this season. The crop in sight at all ports to date is 56,873, against 89,438 last year.

TRUST DEPARTMENT

The First National Bank of Boston is authorized under the new Federal Banking Law to act as

Trustee
Executor
Administrator
Registrar

The First National Bank of Boston

Capital, Surplus and Profits..$26,000,000
Resources..... 200,000,000

Branch at Buenos Aires, Argentina

Folder "Where There Is a Will," sent on request

Van Cleave Saw Mill Company
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers to the Trade

Yellow Pine Lumber and Timbers

Transit Cars or Mill Shipment

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John Kenneth Caldwell, United States consul at Vladivostok, Russia, for whose discipline by the Department of State the Bolshevist government, through its foreign minister, Mr. Tchitcherin, is calling, was born in Japan, of parents who were missionaries from the United States. Thus he grew up in a place and at a time when he could absorb knowledge of the Far East. He came to the United States for his college education, and a year after he got his B. S. degree he was sent back to Japan by the Government to act as a student interpreter. Promotion to higher places in the consular and diplomatic service followed, including five years at the embassy in Tokio, and special dutjes at the port of Dalny in 1911. His present position he has held since August 1914; and he is likely to be backed loyally by the State Department and the Administration as he has won a fine measure of confidence by his discretion and ability in the past.

Lieut.-Col. Robert C. Davis, who is to be acting Adjutant-General of the United States Expeditionary Force in France, is a native of Philadelphia. He had had creditable record in Cuba acting as an aid for General Barry, and since that time has had service at West Point as junior tactical officer. The Government also, before the war, used him considerably in supervising the workings of the state militia. His present assignment is based in part on a record made since the war opened, which has proved his administrative capacity.

The Right Hon. Henry Edward Duke, P. C., K. C., M. P., who recently resigned the position of Chief Secretary for Ireland, has had a long and varied experience of public affairs. Called to the bar in 1885, he became recorder of Plymouth and Devonport in 1897, holding both positions until 1900. In that year, he resigned the recordership of Plymouth on being elected Member of Parliament for that town, but continued to hold the recordership of Devonport until 1914. He was arbitrator appointed by agreement of the Great Western Railway Company and its employees under the railway service conciliation scheme in 1917. Mr. Duke succeeded Mr. Birrell as Chief Secretary for Ireland, some months after the Irish rebellion in the spring of 1916. He is a Unionist, but has always taken up a conciliatory attitude toward the Irish Nationalists.

Aime Geoffrion, K. C., who has been elected batonnier of the bar of the district of Montreal, has had a very distinguished career at the bar. A native of Montreal, he took his B. C. L. degree at McGill University, and was created a K. C. in 1903. He has been retained as counsel in several famous city and provincial cases and was junior counsel for the Dominion in the Alaska Boundary arbitration between Canada and the United States.

Edwin H. Hughes, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with his official headquarters in Boston, has been ordered by the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church North to proceed to Europe and spend a year investigating the moral and physical conditions surrounding the United States troops. He is a West Virginian, who, after studying at higher institutions of learning in West Virginia, Iowa and Ohio, graduated at Boston University's theological school. After pastorates in Massachusetts he was called to the presidency of Depauw University, and remained there until, in 1908, he was chosen a bishop by the General Conference. He is qualified to manage large enterprises, and is in demand as a representative of his church when large interdenominational enterprises are under way. Thus he was chairman of the committee of religious activities of the Panama Exposition in 1915, and has been a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation.

William P. Ladd, new dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, Hartford, Conn., is a New Hampshire man, the son of a well-known jurist of that State. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1891. Then he went to New York City, took the divinity course at the General Theological Seminary, and proceeded to Europe for further study. For six years he was rector of a church in Berlin, N. H., and then went to the seminary where he is now to be dean, and taught church history.

BRITISH WOMEN'S ROYAL AIR FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Women's Royal Air Force, known as the "Penguins," has been inaugurated on the establishment of the Royal Air Force in order that women may, wherever possible, replace men in this organization, just as the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (W. A. A. C.) and the Women's Royal Naval Service (W. R. N. S.) are doing for the army and navy, respectively. A number of women have been engaged for some time in work at air stations, some of them being members of the W. A. A. C., the W. R. N. S., and the Women's Legion of Motor Drivers, and these are invited to transfer to the "Penguins" on terms practically identical with those under which they have already enrolled. Those who do not desire to be transferred will be able to remain in their own corps and be reposted to branches of the navy or army.

The Women's Royal Air Force is to consist of officers, subordinate officers and members, and is to be entirely controlled by women with regard to all such questions as welfare, discipline, discharge, promotion and so forth. The appointments of senior officers will be notified in the London Gazette. Junior officers are to be chosen as far as possible from the ranks, every grade having an equal chance of promotion. The term of service will be one year, or the duration of the war, whichever is the longer period. The appeal is made for recruits to every class of women, except those already engaged on national work. The minimum age for those enlisting for home service is 18 and for service oversea 20. Recruits will be required to undergo a limited period of training if necessary.

There are four main branches of employment—clerical, household, technical and general. Clerks of every kind are needed, and particularly in London, Stamford, Birmingham, Lincoln, Oxford, York, Grantham, Salisbury and Glasgow. The domestic section includes cooks, waitresses, laundresses and general domestic workers, and these will be required for the messes of officers and men of the air force, as well as for the "Penguins" quarters. The technical section presents a great variety of employments, from motor driving and cycling to aeroplane repairing, in which photography, tracing, coloring, fabric and metal working, fitting and aeroplane rigging are included. The general section includes tailors, shoemakers, storehouse women, and so forth.

"Immobile" members, namely those liable for service in their own locality, are to be recruited first. They will live at home and receive an allowance in place of food and lodging besides the fixed rate of pay. The "mobile" members will be required to go to any part of the United Kingdom, according to th terms of their enrollment, and will be boarded and lodged in Royal Air Force quarters. Full particulars as to conditions of service and rates of pay can be obtained from the employment exchanges. Candidates for posts as officers should apply to the W. R. A. F. Inquiry Office, 9-13 Wellington Street, Strand, London, W. C., or to the Professional Women's Register, Ministry of Labor, Employment Department, 28 Broadway, Westminster.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—The Times of India publishes a long account of Messrs. Tata, Sons & Company's great Koyna River hydroelectrical project which aims at the development on the west coast of India of one of the biggest combinations of electro-chemical industries in the world. The genesis of the scheme is as follows: Toward the end of 1915 the director of the Indian geological survey approached Messrs. Tata asking to what extent they could supply electric power to assist the Government in the manufacture of aluminium from Indian bauxite for war purposes. Nothing came immediately of this proposition, but the heads of Tata's were led as the result to institute an exhaustive inquiry into the possibilities of such a proposition without reference to the exigencies of the war.

The inquiry naturally followed two lines. The first was the search for a suitable water power site, the second, an examination of the raw resources available for the profitable development of hydroelectric power. The first search led before very long, to the discovery of a site in the valley of the river Koyna, which had been surveyed some years previously by the Bombay Public Works Department in connection with its schemes for irrigating the Deccan. The valley has a catchment area of 350 square miles and a rainfall of 250 inches during the southwest monsoon, while a tunnel conduit and a pipe line only 6000 feet long will take the water by a natural fall of 1700 feet from the lower end. The take to the power house below the Ghats lake will be 568 square miles in extent, will be 300 feet deep in its deepest part and will have a gross storage capacity of 132,100 Indian cubic feet. This will make it possible to supply very cheaply to factories from 300,000 to 350,000 electric horsepower. Jaigarth, on the coast, is 45 miles from the proposed power house, and offers every sort of advantage for development as a small port and an adequate industrial center.

The chief industry which it is intended to establish is that first proposed by the government war inquiry in 1915, namely the electro-chemical production of aluminium from bauxite, or rather from laterite, which for this purpose is exactly similar to bauxite, and of which peninsular India and Burma contain large deposits. The process of recovery consists first of extracting alumina from the bauxite, and then of reducing the alumina to aluminium by an electro-chemical process. It is possible, therefore, that the procedure for the new Tata project would be to extract the mineral in different parts of the country and transport it in this concentrated form by rail and sea to Jaigarh. For final reduction to metal the Koyna River project will provide great power extremely cheaply, and therefore to bring to it raw constituents of all sorts of other things that can be produced with the help of electricity should be a commercial proposition. A variety of industrial schemes have thus come within the purview of Messrs. Tata's investigations.

Foremost among these is the producton of nitrogen compound, which is of rapidly increasing importance in agricultural manures, and in the manufacture of explosives. Again, Konkan laterite is heavily charged with iron, and is thus susceptible of being utilized for the production by electricity of steel and iron alloys. The large deposits of manganese ore in India indicate the electrical manufacture of ferro-manganese tungsten. Chromium and other metals occur to one, and a long list of possible kindred industries includes caustic soda, tin, smelting, glass-making and the production of sulphuric acid phosphorus. Messrs. Tata, it may be pointed out, do not propose to plunge into enterprises of this kind. Their special work would be to provide electric power, and to assist industrial experts to start industries depending upon it.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Passing of the Propaganda Press

FARGO (N. D.) FORUM—That the purely partisan daily newspaper cannot survive under modern conditions in the newspaper field, is being proved almost every week in some part of the United States. The horizon of the reader is being broadened with the world war. The purely local news will always have its appeal but the readers are demanding world news from the wires and feature stories by the world's most famous writers. That costs money. The propaganda papers, perhaps, served a useful purpose on the whole. They are always bitterly partisan and as a rule color their news until it has the tone of editorial comment. Moreover they do not promote the habit of thought among their readers, and their purpose is not to promote discussion but to stifle it. On the other hand, they have been instrumental in promoting many reforms which have been incorporated into the system of government after the chaff was eliminated from the wheat. With this tendency in the newspaper world, the responsibility upon the remaining papers is growing daily. The removal of competition is not always beneficial if it is made an excuse to lower standards. If newspapers are to retain the confidence of the public, they must keep pace with their responsibilities, or ahead of them. They must hitch their wagons to a star, that star being the quest of truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in their news columns, and a willingness to permit free and open discussion of any topic that is of any public interest in their editorial columns. We are sailing uncharted seas, in the political, social, and economic world these days. The newspapers of America are not the pilots of the ship of State, but they might be compared to the compass, and we want a compass that will point a true north.

The Matter With the United States

NEW YORK GLOBE—The trouble with us is too much wind, and the storm center is Washington. We invented advertising and the press agent, and, of course, when we went to war we turned to our pet divertisement. Consequently, every program at Washington is press-agented. And when it fails to live up to the advance notices there is disarrangement everywhere, disappointment throughout the country and among our allies, and the perspective is thrown out of joint. Now, as a matter of fact, we are doing things. In a year we have armed and clothed a great army, transported a big portion of it overseas, floated tremendous war loans, built enormous shipyards that are beginning to launch vessels, taken over the railroads, curbed profiteering tendencies, and drawn all our various and diverse elements of population more closely into a compact and harmonious whole. But these things when achieved seem flat because they were press-agented for months in advance as already accomplished. If we are to be just to ourselves we must quit talking about our accomplishments until they are realized. Let the Germans know about our airplanes not when they are still on paper, but when they are bombing the German lines. Similarly, let their first information of our shipbuilding be the transport of food to the Allies and soldiers to France by a big new fleet. Such accomplishments should be their own advertisement. What's the matter with America? Wind and too many committees of public misinformation.

Cotton Price Regulation

DETROIT FREE PRESS—Hitherto the South has looked with a fair degree of complacency on price-fixing activities, at least its spokesmen uttered no protests when the regulation of the wheat market was undertaken, and if we are not mistaken, they contemplated the operation with a fair amount of approval. But the first indication of a disposition to deal similarly with cotton brings forth hot protests and Representative Heflin of Alabama hastens to express the fear that price-fixing will strike down the cotton industry in the United States. Price-fixing is at best an experimnet without very much in the way of antecedents which are conducive to belief in its efficiency as a sound economic measure, nevertheless one is hard put to it to understand why regulation of the selling price of cotton should be any more fatal to the production of that commodity than the regulation of the selling price of wheat has been to the production of that grain. The proposed price as set forth in a resolution ready for presentation to the House of Representatives, is 20 cents a pound, which is higher than any maximum between 1873 and 1917, and more than 25 per cent in advance of the high quotations in 1914, at the outbreak of the European war. The fact that today the market price is 30 cents a pound seems like an argument for rather than against regulation. When Heflin denounced as pro-German the effort to put a curb on this sort of profiteering he merely made his whole position ridiculous. The South has been treated well by the Government and by the remainder of the country since the war opened. It has had its full share of fat war contracts, it has been given considerable more than a mathematical proportion of army cantonments, and up to this time, the hand of the price-fixer has been kept off cotton. The people of the nation as a whole are not complaining about this. If the South has had the best end of things, that is partly the result of its happy fortune in standing solidly for the dominant party in the Government, and partly the result of the favorable climate it possesses, which, particularly in the matter of cantonments, has thrown favors its way. Now that the question of the regulation of cotton has come up, the people of the North, and East and West expect the people of the South to take the medicine they have helped administer to others like men without threatening to cut down their crops.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—Furnished or Unfurnished Architect, Guy Lowell. Flower and kitchen garden; fine westward view. Ten minutes' walk to West Roxbury R. R. station, eight to trolley line for Forest Hills. Electric light, five master's bedrooms, two bathrooms, two servants' bedrooms and bathroom. Garage for two cars, chauffeur's room, toilet, hot and cold water, electric light, hot-water heater. Apply to your own broker or to JOHN S. CODMAN, Owner, 50 Congress Street, Boston. Tel. Main 2887 or Brookline 120.

TO SUB-LET to careful tenant, furnished flat, Beacon St., near Harvard Bridge; six rooms, three flights up; no elevator; china, linen, blankets supplied; rent $60. Address M188 MARGARET PERRY, 30 Ipswich St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 1078.

TETLOW ST., 11, Off Huntington Ave.—To sublet for the summer, furnished corner suite two rooms, kitchenette, bath, and large reception hall. Tel. Brookline 52769. Call Suite 7.

DALTON ST., 25, Suite 4—Private family desires to let 3 furnished rooms for housekeeping, from June 1st to Oct. 1st; all light sunny rooms.

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BAY STATE ROAD, 270, Suite 12, Boston—Furnished 4-room apartment to let; all modern conveniences; from May to October.

FOR RENT—July to Oct., furn. 5-room apt., first floor, outside, porch; Coolidge Corner; refs. H 31, Monitor Office, Boston.

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FOR SUMMER RENTAL
Furnished Colonial House, 10 rooms, sleeping porch, sun parlor, 2 piazzas, 3 baths, 9 fireplaces, furnace, electricity, 2-car garage; unobstructed ocean view, near fine bathing beach. For further particulars, apply to S. H. POOL, 5 Market St., Lynn, Mass. Tel. Lynn 671.

ATTRACTIVE summer home to rent for season; 30 minutes from New York; North Shore, Long Island; water view; bathing privileges; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 extra lavatories; sleeping porch; screens; all improvements; fine trees, flowers and kitchen garden; seen any time. VIVIAN BURNETT, Plandome, Long Island.

Lake Winnipesaukee

WOLFEBORO, N. H. TO LET—Three modern cottages for season; completely furnished; electric lights; running water; near garage. L. F. HOVEY, Jr., 138 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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WANTED—For general office work, young lady, with at least one year's experience typewriting and dictation; address in own handwriting as to qualifications and salary expected. S. T. GARDINER, 165 High St., Boston.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; neat, clean and good cook; 3 in family; Sh. Hadley, Mass.; beautiful location; $25.00. Address MRS. F. M. WEBSTER, Hotel Nonotuck, Holyoke, Mass.

WOMAN not under 30 to assist in housework in small apartment and act as companion to lady who is much alone. MRS SPRATT, Beach Court, Atlantic City, N. J.

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WANTED—Helping housekeeper and companion in family of two adults. Address H. F. BOARDMAN, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Stenographer in law office; state experience and salary expected. Address A 47, Monitor Office, Boston.

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FROM JUNE to Oct. 1st, desirable completely furnished elevator apartment, 6 rooms, kitchen; Central Park West; $125 month. Address S 36, Christian Science Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York.

REAL ESTATE sales rental agent, 10 yrs. exp. managing apt. houses, seeks change of position; highest refs. regarding ability, integrity, sobriety. M. J. SPRINGER, 881 Intervale Ave., New York.

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SERBIA'S FOREIGN POLICY SET FORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORFU (March 30)—The Serbian Press Bureau states officially that on March 30 the Skupshtina enthusiastically resolved to send to the Parliaments of Great Britain and France messages of admiration for the indomitable heroism of the allied armies. The Prime Minister, Mr. Pashitch, in the name of the Serbian Government, then read a statement on foreign policy.

The statement commenced by commenting on the withdrawal of Russia from the battlefield, and the entry of America into the war, which, it considered, were the prime factors in changing the position which existed over a year ago, when Germany proposed to Serbia the conclusion of an "honorable peace." It was then becoming apparent to Germany that she could not defeat her enemies by military force alone. She, therefore, began to use means which hitherto she had employed only in a restricted degree. By means of systematic intrigues, Germany sought, more diligently than ever, to disorganize the power and cohesion of her enemy. Cloaked in the garb of humanitarian ideals, Germany spread monarchist ideas in republics, and republican ideas in monarchies, recommending a military régime in democratic countries, and democratic, republican, and anarchist ideas in autocracies, with the intention of provoking internal disorders and discord between the Allies.

All the allied countries, the statement continued, had suffered from the effects of these secret machinations, but nowhere had they succeeded so well as in Russia. Without denying that the Russian revolutionary ranks comprised many who were fighting for high social ideals and liberty, the statement said that, judging by results, it was impossible to deny that the Russian revolution had been effected by German influence, and up to the present had served only the German cause.

With the entry of America into the war, the gap caused by the withdrawal of the Russian troops had been closed, and the Allies were now in a superior position both as regards men and matériel. Organization had been improved, and there was complete agreement on all questions. The Serbian people, who had made great sacrifices, and given unquestionable proof of loyalty to its allies, could therefore be certain that its sacrifices had not been in vain, and that its ideals would be realized, if it remained free from intrigues calculated to undermine its concord and unity.

Austria-Hungary, the statement continued, more especially recently, had intensified her intrigues and calumnies against the Serbian people, with the intention of shaking the faith of the Allies in them, and thus destroying Serbian unity, and so bringing about the conquest of the country. The Serbian people, it declared, would remain faithful to its noble allies, who were fighting for the small and weak nations. The Serbian people had given all they had to give, and all that they could now do was to remain faithful to the Allies, who were defending their own and Serbian independence, and establishing the equality of all peoples.

Only a united state of Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes, firmly attached to Italy, the statement maintained, could block the German advance toward the East and the Adriatic, and support the conclusion of a just and lasting peace.

Serbia and her allies did not ask for foreign countries, they only asked for what is lawfully theirs. They demanded the abolition of the enslavement of peoples; they asked for equality between all nations, great and small; the fraternity and equality of all peoples, and the foundation of a free, united Southern Slav state. They asked for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and the complete reestablishment of independent Belgium, together with the reestablishment of the kingdom of all the Tzechs and Poles; the union of Italians with Italy, the Rumanians with Rumania, and the Greeks with Greece. These demands, the statement maintained, formed the basis of the greatest and most secure guarantee for a just and lasting international peace. Such aspirations, it concluded, must be realized sooner or later, because they were inseparable from the progress of humanity and civilization.

ALIENS IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Aliens throughout the province will be under closer surveillance during the remainder of the war than hitherto, and the provincial police are taking steps to bring this about. A new form of registration is the first move, and this will be put into use at the earliest possible date, and enable the police to keep close track of the Germans and Austrians within the province. Reports have come in from country points to the effect that there have been signs of pro-German leaning among some of the foreign-born settlers, and only a German victory was needed to bring out this sympathy into open expression. The police will be on guard to the extent of making the system of registration more serviceable and complete.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

ANCIENT SOCIAL LIFE IN BRITAIN

"Social Life in Britain From the Conquest to the Reformation." Compiled by G. G. Coulton. Cambridge: The University Press. 15s. net.

The documents which Mr. Coulton has brought together in this volume touch the life of the people at every point, and should prove of distinct value to the student of the social history of Great Britain. We are enabled to see through the extracts from Higden's "Polychronicon," which the indefatigable Cornishman, John of Trevisa, translated in the Fourteenth Century, the "Merry England," the "plenteous lond, noble, copious, and riche of nobli welles with its many wonders," such as the strength of the wind at Pectoun, the Peak of Derbyshire, "the grete holownesse under erthe" at Cherdhole, Cheddar, and to trace the growth of the Englishman's privileges out of which has grown the liberty for the continuance of which he has been compelled to fight today.

An extract from a private report drawn up by the Venetian Envoy on behalf of his Government early in the Sixteenth Century throws an interesting light upon how Englishmen and their manners and customs were viewed by their contemporaries in foreign lands. The Envoy was evidently a close observer of human nature and himself human in his occasional exaggerations; he pays a tribute to the advantages for study offered in his time at Oxford and Cambridge, and has some shrewd remarks as to the religious nature of the people, though "there are many who have various opinions concerning religion."

It will doubtless astonish some people who have been accustomed to consider coeducation as a modern novelty, to hear that even before the Conquest a certain clerk named Barbosus set up a coeducational school in Ireland. Higden describes him as "a man of wonderful religion," but he appears to have had the defects of his apparent qualities in full measure, and his school came to an untimely end. He made his girls adopt the clerical tonsure, or, as Trevisa quaintly puts it in his translation, "he schare his maydens." He gave such offense that "he was put out of Ireland," and education does not seem to have found a very fertile soil in that country during the centuries that have elapsed.

From these interesting pages can also be gleaned an idea of life at school and the university. The account of a day of Eton life in 1530 furnished by the headmaster, Richard Cox, to the Governors of the Grammar School at Saffron Walden, founded five years previously, is amusingly instructive. Incidentally it shows the strength of tradition and how custom is handed down from generation to generation. Though the boys no longer "come to schole at vi of the clok in ye mornyng . . . say Deus misereatur with a Colecte (and) at ix say de Profundis" and repeat de Profundis and an anthem before their supper, they still have morning chapel and "prepositers in every forme, whiche doth give in a schrowe (scroll) the absents Namys." Manners, however, have so far changed that it is no longer found necessary to have prepositors "in the field when they play, for fighting, rent clothes, blewe eyes, or sich like." The "sweet fragrant report" of the University of Oxford seems to have been somewhat marred in the Fifteenth Century by "execrable discussions" whose "unbridled continuance, while multiplying vices and idleness, hath well-nigh blackened the fair manners" of the university. The town and gown riots which have been features of both universities are descendants of similar fights in the Thirteenth Century, and the prohibition of all games of ball in the streets and within the college precincts no doubt gave rise to the legend that marbles might not be played upon the steps of the Senate House at Cambridge; a legend which has held the field for many a year.

Literary life in the cloisters and medieval Grub Street; the methods of the Chronicler; the life of Kings and their Knights, of the Manor, the cottage, and the town; the home, dress, food, and pastimes, medieval ideas as to the position of women, architecture and the Arts, all these are illustrated. The book is essentially one to browse in, and with much edification, rather than to read in the ordinary way, and surely it is worthy of a good index.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—A recent addition to the literature of economics is R. H. Gretton's volume, "The English Middle Class." In this work, published by G. Bell & Sons, Mr. Gretton traces the history of the English middle class from its rise in the feudal days of manorial tenants down to modern times. The same firm has now issued the first volume of a series called the "Indian History Source Books." In "The Expansion of British India (1818 to 1858)," G. Anderson, professor of history in Elphinstone College, Bombay, and M. Subedar, professor of political economy at the University of Calcutta, have covered the period from the close of the Mahratta wars to the end of the Mutiny, with a view mainly to the requirements of students of modern India.

Pushkin's historical drama, "Boris Godunov," which he wrote in 1825, has been translated into blank verse by Alfred Hayes. The volume, to which C. Nabokoff has contributed a preface, is published by Kegan Paul.

The sale of Joseph Hornstein's MSS. and books was remarkable for the large sum, £500, given for 19 letters written by Charles Lamb to John Rickman between the years 1801 and 1833. High prices ruled generally at the sale, for the original autograph Ms. of Browning's "Asolando," written in 1889, and published in December of that year, realized £410, while a series of holograph letters from him to Mrs. Fitzgerald, written between 1876 and 1889, was sold for £100. Considerable competition arose over the four Burns MSS.; "The Lament for James Earl of Glencairn" fell for £240, the poem written in Friar's Carse Hermitage £135, verses to Mr. Graham of Fintry £158, and a song £66. Two letters from Henry Fielding to John Fielding, the Magistrate, changed hands for the sum of 100 guineas. Among other items which fetched a high price were a set of the "Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette," 1822-1828, 13 volumes, which was purchased for £120, and a letter from W. M. Thackeray to W. H. Russell, the war correspondent, for which the sum of £85 was given. The total of the first day's sale, amounted to £3858 12s. The interest of the second day's sale, which produced £2258 7s., was a copy of a very rare first edition of Robert Browning's "Pauline: a fragment of a Confession," 1833, of which very few copies are said to exist. This realized £310. Eight folio volumes of the caricaturist, James Gillray, containing over 800 engravings and some original drawings were purchased for £225. A copy of "A Voyage Round Great Britain" by W. Daniell and R. Ayton in eight folio volumes containing over 300 colored plates went for £68.

"Ireland. A Song of Hope," by Padric Gregory, is a varied collection of verses displaying the versatility of a gifted writer who alternates between simplicity and forcefulness. The volume is published by the Talbot Press in Dublin, and Fisher Unwin in London.

Messrs. Kegan Paul publish a "Life of Nawab Begum Qudsia of Bhopal," by H. H. the Begum Nawab Sultan Jahan Sahwa. The memoir is illustrated.

A spring sale at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms was of the library of Henry B. Wheatley, whose antiquarian tastes were varied and wide. He was in the full sense of the word a book lover and at the same time an authority upon book bindings. His interest in the craft is shown by the numbers of volumes representative of the best work of French, Spanish, Dutch, German, Italian, as well as English craftsmen from the Fifteenth Century to present times. Conspicuous among the rare editions which were to be found upon his shelves are some of Shakespeare, Pepys, and Dryden and few of any libraries were richer in works upon London.

Allen & Unwin announce the addition to their "Library of Philosophy" of a volume entitled "Social Purpose: A Contribution to the Philosophy of Civil Life," by Prof. H. J. W. Hetherington and Prof. J. H. Muirhead. The work is an extension of lectures delivered at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith.

Many readers will welcome a new book from Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, who has in the press with Messrs. Skeffington a new novel, "Captain Dieppe."

Mr. Heinemann is publishing Philip Gibbs' "From Bapaume to Passchendaele," which is a continuation of his volume, "Battles of the Somme." He also announces "The New Book of Martyrs," translated from the French of Georges Duhamel's "Vie des Martyrs, 1914-16."

A book of considerable interest to students of coins has recently been presented to the British Numismatic Society in the form of a Dutch black-letter book, a "Valuation Book of 1548, 1551, 1559." This book was published at Ghent and contains regulations concerning exchange and currency and numerous illustrations of gold and silver coins current at the time.

John Pollock has in the press a volume recording his personal experiences in Russia during the last four years. Messrs. Constable are the publishers of the book, which is entitled "War and Revolution in Russia."

Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing "A Short History of France," by Mme. Duclaux, in which she traces the influence exercised over the world by French culture.

The Oxford University Press announces an English edition of Prof. Gilbert Murray's work, "Faith, War and Policy: Essays and Addresses on the European War," which has already been published in the United States.

THE STORY OF THE PRAIRIES OF ILLINOIS

"Illinois. The Story of the Prairie State." By Grace Humphrey. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

These are centenary times in Illinois, and peculiarly opportune, therefore, is the publication of Grace Humphrey's compactly informative little volume dealing with outstanding points in the history of the "Prairie State." This, by the way, is no fanciful title for the commonwealth, no nickname adopted merely for its euphonious, or poetic, or "catchy" value. Charles Dickens, in his "American Notes," tells of standing on one of the great verandas of the old Planter's House in St. Louis, toward the close of the first half of the last century, when nothing intervened between the levee and Fourth Street in that city, and looking across the Mississippi over a clean stretch of 25 miles of almost level plain. This was typical of the Illinois perspective 75 years ago. The State is now cut up into tens of thousands of fruitful farms and dotted with busy and prosperous communities. In Illinois is situated the second city of the United States.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from illustration in "Illinois. The Story of the Prairie State," by Grace Humphrey, the Bobbs-Merrill Company, publishers

Chicago in 1820, from an old print

The historian naturally dwells upon the prairies, for in the prairies was found the source of the State's marvelous wealth. Even back in the days when the Indians roamed freely over the great central valley of North America, Illinois was a land of sustenance. The prairies abounded in game, large and small, and the French explorers and Canadian voyageurs established here, because of the abundance of foodstuffs to be had for the taking, their bases of supply. Although it has been transformed by civilizing processes, Illinois even in our day has not quite lost its identity as one of the great food-producing states of the "world's breadbasket."

The prairies, with their wonderful fecundity and fertility, the magnificent watercourses which inclosed and ramified them, and the central geographical position of the territory and State, account for nearly everything of a material nature upon which the present and other historians like to dwell. The prairies made the land of the Illini a paradise for the Michigamies, the Kaskaskias, the Tamoroas, the Cahokais and Peorias; they attracted the Joliets, the Marquettes and the other French cavaliers and adventurers who have given so much of color to the West of the Eighteenth Century; in later days they induced thither the Douglases, the Shields, the Washburnes, the Grants, the Logans and the Lincolns, with the millions following who have transformed what was once a wilderness into one of the greatest industrial provinces in the world. The prairie soil, its products, the manufacture, refinement and traffic in these products, with all the incidental activities to which they have given rise, has made possible the great educational institutions, the magnificent libraries, museums and art galleries, the lavish expenditure upon cultural agencies for which the State is now widely noted.

In the warp and woof of Illinois history, there is always, and there must be always, threads of sentiment. Three flags have floated over the territory; the story of the missionaries and explorers, of D'Artaguette, of Ft. Chartres, of Starved Rock, of Vincennes across the Wabash, of George Rogers Clark, of Kaskaskia and of Ft. Dearborn, will never be told to a conclusion; but in every summing up will be found, as it is found here, and ringing as a dominant note, the sentiment of the State song, that—

Thro' the record of the years
Abraham Lincoln's name appears,
Grant and Logan—and our tears—
Illinois, Illinois.

AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—The collection of essays on the unity of genius and taste which Maj. J. E. Spingarn, formerly a professor in Columbia University, has brought together in his book, "Creative Criticism," is proving to be a topic of bitter contention between classicists and modernists, not only in the United States, but in Great Britain and in Europe. It is iconoclastic, but also provocative of thought.

American troops resident in England and drilling for combat in France or serving the ends of the Anglo-American Naval League, are to be studied and written up by Thomas Burke, author of "Limehouse Nights."

A third book by George D. Herron has been called forth by the war, entitled "Germanism and the American Crusade" (Mitchell Kennerly, New York). As with his earlier books, the indictment is scorching. It was first delivered in Switzerland to theological students, when the author was busy making the American position clear in a city where it had few champions.

Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker and patron of the fine arts, who has led in such protests against Germany's military and political policies as German-born by pro-Ally Germans in the United States have made, has gathered together in "Rights Above Race" (The Century Company, New York) a collection of addresses and letters which will have symbolic value for the historian, owing to his prominence and the merit of his arguments.

The Steever plan of military training for high school students and other youth which has had such success in the State of Wyoming is set forth in a cadet manual written by Majors Steever and Frink. It is the official handbook of the High School Volunteers of the United States of America.

Ralph D. Paine, one of the best of writers of books pertaining to the sea and a favorite with the youth of the country as an author, has spent five months of active service with the British, French and American fleets in the war zone, and is to tell some of the things he has seen in "With the Fighting Fleets."

Another book of extraordinary frankness about the Adams family, Boston and Cambridge society and Harvard University is to appear in the autumn. It is the book, "The Education of Henry Adams," privately printed some years ago. Mr. Adams was his father's secretary when the latter was Minister to England; he wrote one of the best books on the early years of the republic that have been written; and his home in Washington for the past quarter of a century has been the rendezvous of the "intellectuals" of the capital.

The literature of the North American Indian is coming into its own; and the latest collection of lyrical verse has been edited by George Cronyn and published in a volume called "The Path on the Rainbow."

The history of the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the issue of using an economic boycott against nations refusing to submit international disputes to processes of judicial investigation and decree, together with supplementary arguments on the disputed issue, are to be found in "Blocking New Wars" (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York City), by Herbert S. Houston.

If you cannot write a war correspondent's story you may film your way into fame, especially if you know no such word as "failure." The 7000 pictures and 115,000 feet of motion picture record taken in thirty battles on every front, by Donald Thompson, "The Kansan Without Fear," have netted him a small fortune as sold to one of the great producing companies.

An index to all the short stories published in 24 leading magazines from January, 1900, to December, 1914, has been compiled by Francis J. Hannigan of the Boston Public Library, and issued by a Boston publisher. This, with the Firkins index of stories published prior to 1900, and the books of Mr. Edward J. O'Brien, who not only notes but appraises the short story output each year, make it clear that "apparatus" material about the short story is increasing in quality and quantity.

In "Back to the Republic" (Laird & Lee, Chicago, $1.00 net) the author condemns the drift of contemporary politics away from republicanism to democracy, and he argues for the "sacredness" of the Constitution of the United States in its original form. Between autocracy on the one hand and popular rule by a majority on the other he chooses "the Golden Mean"; and he warns his countrymen against the results of tendencies now apparent and dominant.

When an art museum catalogue assumes a volubility at once so authoritative and interesting that one gives it immediate perusal and then carefully retains it close at hand as a book of reference, it reveals in that institution an intelligent and generous direction of a high order. This applies to the catalogue of the Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst loan collection in the Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco, edited by J. Nilsen Laurvik. The descriptions and explanations of the paintings, etchings, furniture, but more especially of the tapestries and rugs, are unusually well done in the 250 pages prepared by the editor in collaboration with Prof. Arthur Upham Pope, Dr. R. Meyer-Riefstehl, and Dr. Phyllis Ackerman. There are many excellent illustrations and even one in color.

Mr. Laurvik states that his chief aim in editing the book has been to emphasize the artistic importance of the so-called "minor" arts, by treating them with the same seriousness that is usually accorded the "major" arts, the point of view that is the basis of the museum activity in San Francisco. The volume, like others, such as the catalogue of the Holden collection, prepared by the Cleveland Museum of Art, should prove an inspiration to other museums everywhere.

Costs of manufacture of books are mounting so rapidly that publishers, as they discuss the outlook for the trade, are intimating to authors that reconsideration of royalty rates should be faced by them as a coming duty if they and publishers are to effectively cooperate in giving publicity to manuscripts.

IN LITERARY LATITUDES

The assertion that the day of the essay is past or passing is amply disproved, as are most sweeping generalizations, by facts. However much modern English literature may differ in the expression of the thought which it conveys, from the literature of the days of Chaucer or of Shakespeare, so great is its wealth of possibilities that the continual tendency is to extend and enlarge upon old forms, to develop them, rather than to surrender them. In order completely to refute the assertion it is only necessary to mention a few of the numerous volumes of essays, some of which attain a high rank in that category of literature, that have appeared during the past 12 months. Many of these volumes, it is true, are collections of scattered fragments which have appeared from time to time in various magazines, but the fact that they have been brought together and have sold well is ample testimony to the interest which the reading public takes in the expression of the calm and reflective mood.

A partial justification for the assertion may be found in the fact that a considerable number of modern essays have first been given to a section of the public as lectures. This was the case with Sir Henry Newbolt's volume, "A Study of English Poetry." These charming 12 essays, for essays they certainly are, are intended to be provocative of and stimulating to thought, rather than academic and authoritative, and they are characterized by the quiet restfulness and calm of the study which the essay, if it is to appeal, should reflect. One of the charms of Sir Henry Newbolt's essays, apart from that of their literary setting, is their persuasiveness and lucidity; and they leave you with the feeling, which has no reservations, that he is master of his subject. To parody Pater, his matter is as unembarrassing as is his style. Among other volumes of essays may be mentioned Hugh Walker's "Revelation of England Through Her Poetry," E. A. Boyd's "Appreciations and Depreciations," John Eglinton's "Anglo-Irish Essays," Dixon Scott's "A Number of Things," and "Men of Letters," and this list can be extended considerably. The fact is that every age will continue to have its essayists representing the thought of their time, expressing, no doubt, qualities differing from those to be found in their predecessors; as Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "It's mighty hard to write nowadays without getting something or other worth listening to into your essay or your volume." Life today is much more complex than it was even 30 or 40 years ago when the essayist was represented by such writers as Pater, Arnold, and Ainger, and their successors, such as Lord Morley, Professor Saintsbury, Mr. Gosse, Mr. Lilly, Mr. Lucas and others. The cast of thought may differ but the essayist remains constant. Because no one reads "Tom Jones" now, one might almost as well say that the novel is passing. "Tom Jones" satisfied the manners of its time as Hugh Walpole's "The Green Mirror" satisfies those of today.

One of the latest volumes in the field of essay writing is Professor W. P. Ker's thoughtful study, "Two Essays" (Maclehose 2s.6d. net), recalling the critical faculty so brilliantly diplayed in his "Essays on Mediæval Literature" published some 13 years ago.

Quoting from Hegel's "Æsthetick," "In spite of his comic aberration Don Quixote retains what we praised in Shakespeare; working in the spirit of Shakespeare. . . . In his craziness he (Don Quixote) is always sure of himself, sure of his cause; or rather it is just this sureness which makes his craze. If we had not this unreflecting security as to his actions and their consequences he would not be truly romantic, and this self-confidence regarding his aims and ideas is, all through, great and glorious with the finest touches of character," Professor Ker remarks that he can find no philosopher who speaks better sense than this, and he contrasts Hegel's remarks with the unsatisfactory and not very intelligible ones of Alexander Bain. Anyone who has studied Bain's writings must agree, one would imagine, with Professor Ker. The genius of Cervantes, as he states, lay like that of Chaucer and Shakespeare in variety of mood, for he was essentially a humorist in being able to "think of more than one thing at a time." This Hegel saw and "how the chivalry that was apparently burlesqued and flouted was there all the time in the impregnable character of Don Quixote."

Professor Ker counters the too prevailing idea that old-fashioned chivalry was put an end to by Cervantes, agreeing with Hegel, in opposition to Byron's view that the great Spaniard "smiled Spain's chivalry away." The true and sincere chivalry which is heroism has never been exploded: it is today as strong everywhere as it has ever been, nor can Cervantes be said to have put an end to the chivalry even of mere high-flown notions of honor. His gibe, as Professor Ker has discerned it, is at "the commonplace invention of the degenerate prose romances." "Don Quixote," then, was not written in discouragement of heroism or honor, it is not a satire on chivalry, it is "a literary burlesque." One of the most remarkable facts about the book Professor Ker shows to be that, dominated as Cervantes was by the literary formalities of his predecessors, he produced in "Don Quixote" "one of the largest and roomiest books in the world, a book that has been, to many readers, a revelation of everything that is meant by imaginative freedom; the delightful power of bringing real people before the mind"; and yet it "is the most careless great work in the world." Could you have a better description than this?

Sir Walter Raleigh must have taken as his text for his little brochure, "Some Gains of the War," (Humphrey Milford. 6d. net) S. T. Coleridge's words in "Table Talk": "It may be doubted whether a composite language like the English is not a happier instrument of expression than a homogeneous one like the German. We possess a wonderful richness and variety of modified meanings in our Saxon and Latin quasi-synonyms, which the Germans have not." Few languages in fact are as rich in synonyms as is the English; it is, as Sir Walter Raleigh says, "incomparably richer, more fluid, and more vital than the German language." One of the gains which he foresees accordingly is that owing to its wealth and vitality, due in some measure to its readiness to borrow and adapt new words, the English language "will be established in world-wide security." We are able to say so many things in so many different ways, and have always been so ready to borrow either from Latin and Greek or French whatever we have considered useful or likely to enrich our language that other peoples have been glad and willing to adopt it. And our literature, as Sir Walter Raleigh says, "is almost as rich as our language." French literature and English literature have become more and more mutually indebted and to the great advantage of each; they are supplementary to rather than competitors with each other.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR

"Great Britain's Part." Observations of an American visitor to the British Army in France at the beginning of the third year of the war. By Paul D. Cravath. D. Appleton & Co., New York and London. $1 net.

One of the features which makes Mr. Cravath's little book particularly welcome is the fact that it is, so to speak, unintentional. As he explains in his first article, he had no idea when he visited the British front of publishing his observations. "I accordingly," he says, "made no notes, and my knowledge of military affairs is very limited. I can, therefore, do little more than give my impression." Mr. Cravath, however, succeeds in conveying his impression very vividly, and he does so largely because he makes no effort. He works on the sound basis that what interested him will probably interest many thousands of people, and he leaves it at that. He has, moreover, a happy knack of comparison. Thus, he writes: "Compared with the British Army regarded as a business enterprise, the Standard Oil Company, with its 75,000 employees, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with 240,000, and the United States Steel Corporation with 250,000, are mere pigmies."

This idea of a great business runs through his whole book. Thus nothing could be more unlike the general impression of a general's headquarters behind the fighting line than his description of the British G. H. Q., "very much like the offices of any other great business, with hundreds of clerks divided into departments, each with an administrative head." At all points he is impressed with the ceaseless activity on an astounding scale. One description of a particular scene at the front is typical. "Just before we reached Albert," he writes, "we stopped on an eminence from which we could see the panorama of fields and villages extending for several miles. A scene of more intense human activity could hardly be imagined. The vehicles in a long procession that were winding their way on every road were numbered by the thousands, and as far as one could see in every direction there was a seething mass of men and vehicles and horses, broken here and there by great piles of matériel of war. It was like a gigantic ash heap. At first we received the impression of great disorder and confusion, but on closer observation we saw that every man had his place and every movement its purpose."

Mr. Cravath states as his purpose that he undertook the publication of this little book because he found that there was in certain quarters in the United States a real misapprehension as to England's part in the war, and he hoped to do something toward removing this misapprehension. If there is anything more to be done in this respect no doubt he will help to do it, and not least because he recognizes what every Englishman of course recognizes, that the British people and press have during the last 3½ years, as at all times, exercised to the full the Englishman's inalienable right to belittle his own efforts, as represented by the work of his Government. "We shall doubtless," he said, with humorous appreciation of this failing, "continue to hear much of blunders which England is making, and the blunders which she is not making, but some day the world will wake up to a realization that England and her allies have won the war. Even then the critics, in and out of Parliament, will doubtless insist that the war was lost by the blunders of an incompetent Government. That has always been England's way."

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

"Russia in Revolution." By Stinton Jones. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. $1.50 net.

This book is the effort of an English resident and business man, who went through the March, 1917, revolution in Petrograd, to tell what he saw and felt. With many friends in both groups of the combatants, and on the whole sympathizing with the overthrow of the Romanoffs, the author does his work intelligently if not brilliantly, occasionally giving a new sidelight on events about which there is dispute.

HENRY JAMES' METHOD PUT UNDER ANALYSIS

"The Method of Henry James." By Joseph Warren Beach. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2 net.

In order to invest life with the glamour of ever-new discoveries, and so to lift it out of the forlorn commonplace of mere existence, it is essential to retain some of the wholesome curiosity that in childhood made us play havoc with father's watch in an attempt to track the mysterious forces that caused it to tick. That selfsame curiosity it is, though highly useful now instead of destructive, whose promptings caused Mr. Beach to apply the microscope to the delicate and complex mechanism that wrought "The Portrait of a Lady."

It is not surprising that the genius of Henry James should have been selected above that of all others for such an analysis. Though there is in James' work a sufficient measure of happy inspiration that is not subject to rule, he nevertheless is chiefly famous for a consciousness and deliberateness of technique that lends itself unusually well to critical examination. In this, sometimes excessive, preoccupation with method, Mr. Beach likens James to the more sophisticated modern composers in whose work melody has become subordinate to harmony, in which the effect of the whole is so largely dependent on the relations of part to part, in which there is so much wider range for the exercise of the artist's cunning.

Mr. Beach does not broach the unprofitable question as to which method is the more admirable, the "romantic" one of the older masters or the modern one to which James adheres. In such matters, Mr. Beach declares himself in favor of the more liberal point of view that admits of admiration for the charms of either kind of proceeding. To follow Mr. Beach behind the scenes of James' stage is a fascinating as well as enlightening experience. James' method and its development during that author's slow rise from an indifferent contributor to monthly magazines to a novelist of international fame is treated with sympathy and remarkable keenness of insight. The reward for peeping under Mr. Beach's guidance into the "workshop" where masterpieces are fashioned, is not disillusionment, but a larger capacity to enjoy the perfect craftsmanship of a great writer.

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THE HOME FORUM

Home

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHO has not heard the expression, "Well, he is perfectly at home wherever you find him"? This often refers to the peculiar ability of some person to adapt himself readily to his surroundings, to adjust himself quickly and easily to changes of environment and of circumstances. But there is a higher sense in which one may acquire the ability to be truly "at home" though, perhaps, far removed from all that is humanly dear. This ability is derived from Principle and is not unlike what Paul meant by being "absent from the body" and "present with the Lord." It is based upon spiritual discernment of the fact that man does not exist in or because of matter and is not, therefore, dependent upon material things for happiness and contentment. Neither does man exist in time or space, but he is eternally at one with omnipresent Mind and reflects, spiritually, the qualities or attributes of Mind. Man, therefore, possesses the ability to manifest all those ideas that are in Mind, including the right or true idea of home. Being at home, then, is not a question of environment, circumstances or association, but is purely a question of knowing. Mrs. Eddy, spiritually interpreting the sixth verse of the twenty-third Psalm, renders it thus: "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever." (Science and Health, p. 578.) So, one who is conscious of the omnipresence of Love and Truth is truly at home, wherever, to human sense, he may seem to be.

Now, the thought of home building may be commendable and it is generally believed that in the community where a large proportion of citizens own their own homes, will be found the best quality of citizenship. It is, however, a fact that the home (house) for which one has labored long to acquire the right and title of exclusive ownership may be lost or destroyed in a day or an hour. And that very community which prides itself upon the quality of its citizenship may in fact, to a great extent, be deluded by the almost unconscious worship of matter in the form of self-ease, self-complacency and self-righteousness. On the other hand, it is quite possible for the dweller in a rented flat or tenement, if striving to order his life according to Principle, to have a higher and better sense of home than the "representative citizen," who is the proud possessor of his "own home" in an "ideal community," but is yet without the true understanding of God.

Home, in the true sense, is not something that can be built or bought or rented. It is not a place within four walls, whether humble or magnificent. It is not even the mental state that creates the condition which is humanly known as home. It is a divine state of Mind. It is the conscious presence of Spirit, of Truth, of Love. It is absolute harmony, or heaven. Mrs. Eddy, on page 587 of Science and Health, gives us the following definition: "HEAVEN. Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." And Jesus said, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." So home, or heaven, for they are synonymous, may not be found by going to some place or any place, nor can the real man ever be away from home, if, as has been shown, home is harmony.

When one has gained, through Christian Science, the true sense of home, that it is not a place or thing but a divine, and, therefore, an omnipresent, spiritual idea, he can no longer be "homesick," whether he be, to human sense, alone, in a great city, in a huge camp, on the battle field or on the high seas. And those who remain "at home" can overcome the sense of separation and help to lift it from the thought of absent loved ones by knowing the truth about home. They can know that because home is idea it cannot be separate from man. For man is not a material body with a mind inside. He is not being transported or transferred from one place to another in time and space. Man is the fixed, permanent reflection of Mind. He is endowed by his divine Principle with the capacity and ability to express that which is in Mind—all true ideas. And this is true of Mind's idea of home, together with the thoughts of safety, comfort, tenderness and loving-kindness, which are always associated with it.

Perhaps no painting ever had more compelling interest, at least for the layman, than the well-known picture called "Breaking Home Ties." And that is because it depicts an experience through which so many families pass, sooner or later. In these days of Armageddon the experience has come practically to all, in one way or another. But what the mother, the father, the friend, are called upon to sacrifice is not that which is real but only that which is relatively true about man. It is only to the false human sense that separation can take place. One can never be separated from that which is true, because all that is true or real about those dear ones who seem to be away from home is in fact ever present in Mind and cannot be absent, even temporarily. Those who are at one in Principle are inseparable in their conscious knowledge of Truth and are always at home in Mind.

Although it was said of Jesus that he had "not where to lay his head" it can hardly be conceived that one with his understanding was without the right idea of home. He daily demonstrated that he dwelt in the liberating, life-bestowing consciousness of divine Principle which enabled him to say, "In my Father's house are many mansions." The understanding of what home really is, not only frees its possessor from the sense of loneliness and separation, but also, in proportion to his perception and demonstration of Truth, frees him from the temptation to be envious, jealous, proud, anxious and fearful. It lessens his disposition to look for security and satisfaction in matter. It brings him daily nearer to a realization of that "house not made with hands," that which has its abiding place in eternal harmony, that which manifests the invisible and indestructible substance of Mind. Thus Christian Science is seen to be the true "home builder" for weary and heavy-laden humanity.

Palmyra of Old

The journey from Rome to Palmyra, so remarkably described in William Ware's "Zenobia," a book published in 1837, is supposed to have been made in the year 266. Beginning where the party approaches Palmyra we read:

"In a short time we were to enter the sandy desert which stretches from the Anti-Libanus almost to the very walls of Palmyra. The scene which this boundless desert presented was more dismal than I can describe. A red, moving sand—or hard and baked by the heat of a sun such as Rome never knows—low, great rocks just rising here and there above the surface of the plain, with now and then the dead and glittering trunk of a vast cedar, whose roots seemed as if they had outlasted centuries—at a distance occasionally an Arab of the desert, for a moment surveying our long line, and then darting off to his fastnesses—these were the objects which, with scarce any variation, met our eyes during the four wearisome days that we dragged ourselves over this wild and inhospitable region. A little after noon of the fourth day, having refreshed ourselves and our camels at a spring which poured out its warm and yet grateful waters to the traveler, my ears received the agreeable news that toward the east there could now be discerned the dark line which indicated our approach to the verdant tract that encompasses the city. Our own excitement was quickly imparted to our beasts and a more rapid movement soon revealed into distinctness the high land and waving groves of palm-trees which mark the site of Palmyra.

"It was several miles before we reached the city that we suddenly found ourselves in a rich and thickly peopled country. The roads indicated the approach to a great capital in the increasing number of those who thronged them, meeting and passing us, overtaking us, or crossing our path. Elephants, camels, and the dromedary, which I had before seen only in the amphitheaters, I here beheld as the native inhabitants of the soil. Frequent villas of the rich and luxuriant Palmyrenes, to which they retreat from the heat of the city, now threw a lovely charm over the scene. Nothing can exceed the sumptuous splendor of these palaces. Italy itself has nothing which surpasses them. The new and brilliant costumes of the persons we met, together with the rich housings of the animals they rode, served greatly to add to all this beauty. I was still entranced by the objects around me and buried in reflection, when I was aroused by the shout of those who led the caravans, and who had attained the summit of the little rising ground, saying 'Palmyra! Palmyra!' I urged forward my steed, and in a moment the most wonderful prospect I ever beheld—no, I cannot except even Rome—burst upon my sight. Flanked by hills of considerable elevation on the east, the city filled the whole plain below as far as the eye could reach, both toward the north and the south. This immense plain was all one vast and boundless city. It seemed to me larger than Rome; yet I knew it could not be—that it was not. And it was some time before I understood the true character of the scene before me, so as to separate the city from the country and the country from the city, which here wonderfully interpenetrate each other and so confound and deceive the observer. For the city proper is so studded with groups of lofty palm trees shooting up among the temples and palaces, and, on the other hand, the plain in its immediate vicinity is so adorned with magnificent structures of the purest marble, that it is not easy, at the distance at which I contemplated the whole, to distinguish the line which divides the one from the other.

"There was a central point, however, which chiefly fixed my attention, where the vast Temple of the Sun stretched upward its thousand columns of polished marble to the heavens in its matchless beauty. . . . On each side of the central point there rose slender pyramids, pointed obelisks, domes of the most graceful proportions, columns, arches, and towers, for number and for form beyond my power to describe. These buildings, as well as the walls of the city, being all either of white marble or of some other stone as white, and being everywhere interspersed with palm-trees, perfectly filled and satisfied my sense of beauty. Nor was I alone in these transports of delight. All my fellow-travelers were equally affected; and from the native Palmyrenes, of whom there were many among us, the most impassioned and boastful exclamations broke forth. 'What is Rome to this?' they cried. 'Fortune is not constant. Why may not Palmyra be what Rome has been—mistress of the world? Who more fit to rule than the great Zenobia?'

"A few more years may see great changes. Who can tell what shall come to pass?"

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From Charlotte Brontë to Miss Wooler

Haworth, September 27th, 1850.

My dear Miss Wooler—When I tell you that I have already been to the Lakes this season, and that it is scarcely more than a month since I returned, you will understand that it is no longer within my power to accept your kind invitation.

I wish I could have gone to you. I wish your invitation had come first; to speak the truth, it would have suited me better than the one by which I profited. It would have been pleasant, soothing, in many ways beneficial, to have spent two weeks with you in your cottage-lodgings. But these reflections are vain. I have already had my excursion, and there is an end of it. Sir J. K. Shuttleworth is residing near Windermere, at a house called "the Briary," and it was there I was staying for a little while in August. He very kindly showed me the scenery—as it can be seen from a carriage—and I discerned that the "Lake Country" is a glorious region, of which I had only seen the similitude in dreams—waking or sleeping. But, my dear Miss Wooler, I only half enjoyed it, because I was only half at my ease. Decidedly I find it does not agree with me to prosecute the search of the picturesque in a carriage; a wagon, a spring-cart, even a post-chaise might do, but the carriage upsets everything. I longed to slip out unseen, and to run away by myself in amongst the hills and dales.

The Glittering Leaves of the Rhododendrons

The glittering leaves of the rhododendrons
Balance and vibrate in the cool air;
While in the sky above them
White clouds chase each other.

Like scampering rabbits,
Flashes of sunlight sweep the lawn;
They fling in passing
Patterns of shadow,
Golden and green. . . .

Down there are deep blue lakes:
Orange blossom droops in the water.
In the tower of the winds,
All the bells are set adrift;
Jingling
For the dawn.

Thin fluttering streamers
Of breeze lash through the swaying boughs,
Palely expectant
The earth receives the slanting rain.

The glittering leaves of the rhododendrons
Are shaken like blue-green blades of grass,
Flickering, cracking, falling:
Splintering in a million fragments.

The wind runs laughing up the slope
Stripping off handfuls of wet green leaves,
To fling in people's faces,
Wallowing on the daisy-powdered turf,
Clutching at the sunlight,
Cavorting in the shadow.

Like baroque pearls,
Like cloudy emeralds,
The clouds and trees clash together;
Whirling and swirling,
In the tumult
Of the spring,
And the wind.

—From "Green Symphony," by John Gould Fletcher.

Gardening

To own a bit of ground, to scratch it with a hoe, to plant seeds and watch their renewal of life—this is the commonest delight of the race, the most satisfactory thing one can do.—Charles Dudley Warner.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Creole Courtyard in New Orleans

In passing along the streets of New Orleans today in the French quarter, one can understand with a sigh of regret, the easy sociability which a century ago made the whole beau monde one and a congenial set, the ideal of all society and an impossible one now, with the accumulation of population, the great separation of distances, and the segregative rules of neighborhood. In the gay season then the whole city was one neighborhood, what one really could call a neighborhood, courtyard doors all open, balcony touching balcony, terrace looking on to terrace. Society was close, contiguous, continuous. There were no summer trips then beyond the atmosphere of Louisiana, none of the periodical separations which, year after year, like the effective dropping of water upon a stone, break through the union of families and friends, non vi sed saepe cadendo. Then, when after the voyage de rigueur to France, not one year, but a series of years, held a family fixed in the same place, with the same surroundings, in touch with the same affections and interests, friendship became a habit and an inheritance in what are called the old families. . . .

Summer was then so far away from the disfavor of today that in the accounts that come to us, it seems as attractive as winter; the early rising, . . . the great courtyard, stretched open for all the breezes and all the world that chose to enter; the figs, pomegranates, bananas, crape myrtles and oleanders, glittering in their dew; the calls in the street, musical negro cries, heralding vegetables, fruits, and sweets: "Belle des figues!" "Belle des figues!" "Bons petits calas!" "Tout chauds!" "Tout chauds!" "Barataria! Barataria!" "Confitures coco!" "Pralines, Pistache! Pralines, Pistache!" the family marchande, coming into the courtyard swaying her body on her hips to balance the basket on her head, sitting on the steps to give the morning news to the family sitting around the breakfast table on the gallery; the dining room on the rez-de-chaussée and opening into the street for all passers-by to see, if they would, the great family board (there were no small families in the ancient régime), and the pompous butler and the assistant "gardienne," in bright handkerchief, gold-hook earrings, white fichu, and gay flowered gown; the promenade after dinner on the tree-shaded levee to enjoy the evening breeze and meet with every one one knew, and see the constant wonder of new ships arriving; at night the chairs on terraces and balconies brought close to boundary lines for the ladies to exchange those confidences which keep family secrets from dying out, while the men were, as the phrase was, enjoying themselves. . . . These were features of the summer life in the city in those days.—Grace King.

In Edmonton by London

If we could have gone to Edmonton by London in the year 1834 the chances are we should have seen Mr. Lamb wandering along the lanes while the leaves were turning brown on the trees, and the mists were falling far and wide; for the splendid pillars of golden fire our maples rear against the azure are not seen in the motherland, and if you had the maples there you would not have the azure in which ours are framed. . . .

A short and slender person you would have seen in these lanes, with what Thomas Hood called a pair of immaterial legs; a head of wonderful beauty, if you saw it bare, well set on the bent shoulders, with black curly hair in plenty threaded through with gray; eyes of soft brown like those you see in some gentle animals, but not quite the same color—odd eyes, you would call them; and a face of the finest Hebrew type rather than the Saxon. "But who shall describe his face," an old friend says, "or catch its quivering sweetness? Deep thought, shot through with humor, and lines of suffering wreathed with mirth." He would be dressed in black, also, of an old fashion, though the time was when he favored a decent gray; and when a friend asked him once why he wore such queer old clothes, he answered very simply, "Because they are all I have, my boy."

He would have a dog with him; a creature who answered, or did not answer, to the name of Dash, and would rush away wherever his wayward fancy led him, while he who should have been the master would stand still in deep dismay, calling to him, fearing that he would get lost, and resolving to teach him better manners; only when the rogue did return in an hour or so, his victim would be so glad he could not bear even to scold him, and so he had to send him away at last in sheer despair. So the gentle old man would walk about the lanes in those days, with Dash to torment him; . . . and then go home to the lodgings where he lived with his sister.—Robert Collier.

Our Doubts

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win,
By fearing to attempt.

—Shakespeare.

Russia Under Catherine II, Influenced by France

In his book "Russia and Europe" (translated from the MS. by Bernard Miall), Gregor Alexinsky, a former deputy to the Duma, traces the influence of western ideals upon Russia, and writes of the time of Catherine II as follows:

"While in the Seventeenth Century a Europeanized Russian was regarded by his contemporaries as a heretic, at the end of the Eighteenth Century he was known as a 'voltairianetz' (Voltairean) or a 'farmazon' (Freemason). The first term is especially characteristic, as it proves how great was the influence in Russia of French philosophy in general and of Voltaire's in particular.

"But the Russian 'voltairianetz' of the time of Catherine II was not merely an admirer of Voltaire, as many were in all European countries; the Russian 'voltairianetz' was a veritable social and historical type, and no student of the history of Russian culture can omit him from the scope of his inquiry.

"Many of our historians have dealt with the Russian 'voltairianstvo.' But hitherto the best descriptions of it—I would even say the one unique and truly classical description—is that of the poet-historian Klutshevsky.

"Under Yelisaveta, the 'merry Tsarina,' the impetus which came from Europe was rather of an æsthetic quality: Russia took from Europe what was capable of embellishing life, in the purely material sense of the word. Under Catherine II the desire to adorn the mind was added to the desire to embellish the material aspect of life. In the reign of Yelisaveta society was fully prepared for the enjoyment of intellectual pleasures; it had learned French and acquired a taste for belles-lettres. For the society of the day France had become the school of worldly elegance just at the moment when French literature was proclaiming new ideas in books which found an echo on every hand. The Russians, who were entirely ready to receive these new ideas, welcomed them with an avidity which was favored by the Court. Even in Yelisaveta's reign the Court had established relations with the great French writers. Voltaire became an honorary member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and was commissioned to write a history of Peter the Great. Catherine, in her youth, had been fascinated by the masterpieces of French literature; once on the throne, she hastened to enter directly into communication with their authors.

"Carried away to some extent by the general tendency, Catherine was also obedient to diplomatic considerations: she sought to win the good graces of these masters of opinion, because she attached a great importance to the approval of Paris. Her correspondence with Voltaire is a proof of this. She wished to intrust d'Alembert with the education of the Crown Prince Paul, the heir to the Russian throne, and reproached him keenly and at length for his refusal. She extended favors to Diderot: having learned that the editor of the Encyclopædia was in want of money, she bought his library for £600 and intrusted the care of it to d'Alembert, paying him a salary of £40 a year.

"Fashionable Russian society shared the enthusiasm of the Empress. The Russian seigneurs engaged French tutors for their children. The republican La Harpe educated Catherine's grandson, the future Alexander I. Romme, the future Montagnard, did the same for Count Stroganov, the friend of Alexander. The sons of Count Soltykov were confided to the brother of Marat.

"The lesser nobility could not afford the luxury of such tutors, and contented itself with books. French works circulated freely and extensively throughout the Empire, finding their way to the remotest corners of the provinces. Today we can hardly realize the immense number of French volumes which were translated into Russian and offered for sale in the reign of Catherine II.

"Under its influence the relations between Russian society and Europe were modified. In the reign of Peter I the nobles used to go abroad to study the art of war or navigation. Then they did so to acquire le bon ton. In the reign of Catherine they went to France to salute the philosophers. Russians appeared from time to time among the guests of Voltaire at Ferney, and Catherine wrote to him that many of her officers were delighted with their visits to him. Frenchmen who visited Petersburg at the end of Catherine's reign were equally delighted with the intellectual youth which they met there, some going so far as to declare it the most cultivated and 'most philosophical' in Europe.

"The reign of French literature and philosophy was the last phase of intellectual and moral development traversed by Russian society (after the close of the reign of Peter I). The fashionable gentleman, the artilleryman or naval officer of the time of Peter, a dandy under Yelisaveta, became, under Catherine, a 'man of letters,' a free-thinker, and a Freemason or Voltairean."

Homer Looked Long at a Thing

After puzzling long about the charm of Homer, I once applied to a learned friend, and said to him, "Can you tell me why Homer is so interesting? Why can't you and I write as he wrote? Why is it that his art was lost with him, and that today it is impossible to quicken such interest as he did?"

"Well," said my friend, "I have meditated on that a great deal, but it seems to me it comes to about this: Homer looked long at a thing. Why," said he, "do you know that if you should hold up your thumb and look at it long enough, you would find it immensely interesting?" Homer looks long at his thumb; he sees precisely the thing he is dealing with. He does not confuse it with anything else. It is sharp to him; and because it is sharp to him it stands out sharply for us over all these thousands of years.—George Herbert Palmer.

A Roman Poppy

I have in my hand a small red poppy which I gathered on Whit-Sunday in the palace of the Cæsars. It is an intensely simple, intensely floral flower. All silk and flame, a scarlet cup! perfect edged all round, seen among the wild grass far away like a burning coal fallen from Heaven's altars. You cannot have a more complete, a more stainless type of flower absolute; inside and outside all flower. No sparing of color anywhere, no outside coarseness, no interior secrecies, open as the sunshine that creates it; fine finished on both sides, down to the extremest point of insertion on its narrow stalk, and robed in the purple of the Cæsars.—Ruskin.

On the Bay

This watery vague how vast! This misty globe,
Seen from the center where the ferry plies,—
It plies, but seems to poise in middle air,—
Soft gray below gray heavens, and in the West
A rose-gray memory of the sunken sun;
And, where gray water touches grayer sky,
A band of darker gray pricked out with lights,—
A diamond-twinkling circlet bounding all;
And where the statue looms, a quenchless star;
And where the lighthouse, a red, pulsing flame;
While the great bridge its starry diadem
Shows through the gray, itself in grayness lost!

—Richard Watson Gilder.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1918

EDITORIALS

Borglum

THE correspondence between the President of the United States and Mr. Borglum, the publication of which has been followed immediately by the open letter of Mr. Borglum to the President, brings the conduct of the War Department, with respect to the Aircraft Board, into a direct focus of criticism from which there is no escape. What Mr. Borglum charges is, in plain English, nothing more nor less than, first, a gross incompetency on the part of the Secretary of War in his ability to control the Aircraft Board so as to make sure of the production of a vital war requirement; and, second, a determined effort on the part of the assistants of the Secretary of War to prevent the truth of the incompetency, if not something worse, of the Aircraft Board being dragged to the light. Mr. Borglum is not exaggerating in the least when he declares, in his open letter to the President, that, "Charges could not be more serious," and that "Charges more grievous could not be made against a department or group of men." And it is just because no sane person will be inclined to deny this, that the necessity for a complete examination of the affairs of the War Department, in its direction of the Aircraft Board, as demanded by Mr. Coffin, in his personal letter to the President, becomes an absolute necessity of the country no less than the Government.

That such an inquiry will take place is presumably beyond question, and this being so it is all the more necessary that nothing should be said to prejudice this inquiry, and that no effort should be made to take political advantage of the reputed sins and omissions of the Secretary of War and the Aircraft Board, until the findings of the inquiry have been made public. In linking the Secretary of War with the Aircraft Board, there should be no misunderstanding. It must be quite evident to everybody who thinks that the two are inextricably bound to one another. It is the business of a Secretary of War, in the midst of a great war, so to conduct his department that the war may be waged with the utmost thoroughness. If, then, it should transpire that the Aircraft Board has failed, the sin must necessarily be visited on the head of the Secretary of War, as much as on the head of the Aircraft Board. The Aircraft Board itself is a creation intended to assist the Secretary of War in effectively carrying on the war, and if the Aircraft Board has not successfully done this, it was the business of the Secretary of War to have found some one capable of doing the work. The head of a great department is responsible for his subordinates. Indeed, one of the great tests of able administration is the power to find good subordinates within the range of the opportunity offered. Now, in the present case, the opportunity was the whole of the United States. There was no question of money, no matter what the amount, and there was equally no question of men, for it would presumably have been impossible for the Secretary to have called anyone to his aid who would have refused the call. No one would maintain, for instance, that a man like Edwin M. Stanton would have hesitated, in the days of Mr. Lincoln, to have accepted full responsibility for his department, and even to have demanded full and absolute responsibility for it. No one could imagine the greatest of British war ministers, Mr. Pitt, disavowing one iota of responsibility for the running of the War Office in London. Mr. Pitt, indeed, summed up his ideal of his responsibility in a phrase, which is known from one end of the world to the other, when he told the Duke of Devonshire that he believed that he could save the country, and that no other man could.

Now, in the inquiry which is to come, the different aspects must not be allowed to confuse each other. There are just two important sides to the inquiry. The first is what actually has been accomplished during the first year of the war, the other is what are the conditions for the future. It has been reported in the country that during the original Senate inquiry one of the witnesses admitted that the report, issued by Mr. Baker, was an entirely untrue and hopelessly inaccurate one, to which he had been induced to put his name through misrepresentations. Such a statement, no matter where it originated, or however untrue it may be, supposing it to be untrue, must be easily capable of verification or denial. If it is true the Secretary of War should accept the responsibility for the deception practiced. If it is untrue, it is a positive scandal that the Secretary of War should be subjected to the stigma of it. Now, there is, of course, a vast difference between incompetency and graft, but incompetency, though not so deadly to the individual as graft, is capable of doing the same immediate, though not ultimate damage. In other words the incompetency of an individual, in the midst of a great war, may do an incalculable damage to the nation at the moment, whereas if the same results were accompanied or accomplished by graft, the conditions would remain deleterious to the country until the public service was completely purged of them. Mr. Borglum deliberately makes both charges. He charges, that is to say, an almost incredible incompetency, heightened by profiteering of the worst description. As an example of the utter incompetency of the aircraft direction, he declares that at a time when Colonel Deeds told the National Press Association that there were 1200 flyers and 1200 planes flying over the United States lines in France, there were not more than 20, and that these 20 were French school planes, not allowed to go near the German lines. Here is a direct statement which can easily be tested and proved or disproved, but which, presumably, is one of the statements that Mr. Borglum, in a further charge against the War Department, declares that, in spite of the President's authority, he was prevented from verifying, the War Department officials even going to the length of threatening his witnesses in order to cut off his sources of evidence.

As to the charges of profiteering, Mr. Borglum is less precise, but it, of course, would not be fair to suppose that, in an open letter to the President, he could divulge information which would necessarily fill innumerable state papers. As to Mr. Borglum himself, he may or he may not be a fanatic, loaded with distorted views, and handicapped by an exaggerated ego. He is known to the world as a distinguished sculptor, and the world would not have known him as anything else, had it not been for his letter to the President, which has brought him into the fiercest limelight which is at present being shed anywhere in the United States. Whether, however, he is a fanatical egoist, or whether he is the coolest and most balanced sifter of evidence, does not for the present purpose particularly matter. He has been allowed to probe what is generally called the Aircraft Board failure, with the permission of the President, and has certainly succeeded in bringing all the mud to the surface, whether the mud was originally there or whether he has supplied it out of his own suspicions and self-concentration. These things may be interesting to certain intelligences at the moment, and they may be possibly interesting to certain other intelligences in the future. But those concerned that the United States shall play the part it has undertaken in the war, are only desirous of learning the truth about the matter. As it is, the question has gone far beyond the reputations of individuals. What is at stake is the country's ability to keep faith with its allies, and that must be clear not only to every citizen of the United States, but to every well-wisher of the country. Therefore the time has surely come when there should be an end to charges, to recriminations, and to innuendoes, in order that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth should be known.

Plots in Spain

FEW countries have a more individual way of doing things than has Spain. No political election, for instance, anywhere else is quite like an election in Spain. A Spanish political crisis is equally distinctive, and now "plots in Spain" is a phrase rapidly coming to have a significance all its own. It is not, of course, that plots in Spain, German plots and intrigues, are not real enough and serious enough, but simply that the Spaniard has a curiously intense way of taking his "affaires." The latest one is always the most astounding one that ever happened. "Now, at last," he says, "we have reached the limit; now, at last, will drastic action be taken by the authorities; now, at last, the world will see that Spain will act, and act promptly." Then immediately follow mass meetings, wonderful gala occasions. Everybody takes part in them, almost everybody speaks at them; the newspapers ring next day with the accounts of them, and that is generally the end of the matter, or, at any rate, of that phase of it.

Nevertheless, no one will for this reason be led to underestimate the importance of the revelations of the German intrigue in Spain which have recently been made. To those who have followed political events in the country during the last three and a half years with any care, these revelations, made by the anarchist Miguel Pascal, in El Sol, as to the German propaganda, subsidized and organized by the German Embassy in Madrid, came as no surprise. It has long been well known that Germany has organized Spain as she has organized practically every other country in the world for the purposes of propaganda, for the purpose of affording active assistance to the cause of the Fatherland by the thousand and one methods with which the world today is all too familiar.

Thus, to recall only one instance: The great strike of just a year ago, which was designed completely to paralyze the manufacturing and producing activities of the country, is now generally admitted to have been an effort, on a grand scale, by the German propagandists to prevent Spain from affording such help as she had been affording to the allied cause. It was this strike which first really opened the eyes of the people to what was going on.

This, however, is only one instance out of many. The German organization of the press in Spain has, from the first, been remarkable, and, in the light of recent revelations, it is not difficult to trace the hand of the German propagandist in the attitude taken up by certain sections of the press on practically every matter of public importance since the outbreak of the war. The calm, almost businesslike, revelations of Miguel Pascal afford, for the first time, the full explanation of many incidents in recent Spanish history, and whether it is an anarchist plot in Barcelona, a local or a general strike, or a carefully organized and nation-wide attack on a Spanish statesman, all have strings leading back to the German Embassy in Madrid.

The revelations are being made at an interesting time. The formation of a really great coalition ministry, some weeks ago, seemed to indicate that Spain was, at last, awakening to the gravity of the situation, and to a recognition of the urgent necessity of doing something more than "enjoy" it. The German Ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor, however, still occupies the Embassy, and meanwhile, day by day, every Spaniard reads in his morning papers accounts of how this Embassy, during the last three years, has been endeavoring on all occasions to stir up difficulties of the most serious kind for the country to which its chief is accredited.

No other nation would, of course, desire to dictate to Spain how she should act. Spain, however, cannot complain if other countries judge her by her actions.

Austria-Hungary and the Balkans

THE Emperor Karl declared, in the recent notorious episode of the "Alsace-Lorraine" letter, that he did not write what it seems quite clear he did write. It is justifiable to assume, therefore, that the obvious policy of the Dual Monarchy to absorb the Balkans would meet with an equally positive démenti from the Ballplatz. But the hypocrisy shown by the Central Powers in pursuit of a policy of self-aggrandizement at the expense of other nationalities has brought its own condemnation. It has made the world aware of the fact that the majority of the nations today can no longer be induced to go to war for purely economic or materialistic objects. If they fight at all, it must be for the common ideals of humanity, not for strategical frontiers. These ideals cannot be realized without many changes in the present political map of Europe, and nowhere else are such fundamental changes needed as in the Balkans. The Slavs incorporated within Austria-Hungary have long been irreconcilable under their bureaucratic tutelage, and the present racial complications are a matter of serious consideration and embarrassment for Austria in her conduct of the war. As an instance of the acute stage which this racial ferment has reached, it was recently reported that the Southern Slav members of the Reichsrat had joined with other Slavs in demanding the appointment of a peace council, to carry into effect the rights of the various races of the Dual Monarchy to self-determination.

Napoleon used to say of Austria that she was always lacking an ideal. But she has never been without a clearly defined strategic policy in the Balkans. She has kept steadily in view the necessity of crushing the national resistance of the Southern Slavs, and the smashing of Serbia was a necessary preliminary to establishing her dominion firmly to the south and acquiring access to the Ægean. She knows very well that if she cannot succeed in riveting the chains upon the necks of these peoples, once and for all, the war is lost for her. Hence there is before the Allies a task embracing something more than the mere beating of Germany: there is the imperative need of helping to create a strong barrier against Austria's well-known ambitions. That barrier is to be found in the formation in southeastern Europe of free, independent states on the basis of nationality. There are already unmistakable signs of a powerful combination of revolting nationalities in the so-called Tzecho-Rumanian-Southern Slav Alliance. Its solidarity is unquestioned. It is now seeking to establish relations with the Allies, and, in particular, a close cooperation with Italy, who has already shown evidence of a sympathetic orientation toward the movement. It is a hopeful feature of the movement that the Slavs within the Dual Monarchy and the conquered districts hopelessly outnumber the German-Hungarian elements.

The attainment of the aims of Slav nationalism will necessarily involve that disintegration of Austria which, it was freely prophesied, would follow the removal of Francis Joseph from the helm. It is of no use for the Allies to foster longer the delusion of an undivided Austria-Hungary. To continue to do so would be to put themselves in the wrong with democracy everywhere. The only course that Austria-Hungary can now take, to save her from the threatened disintegration, is obviously the frank espousal of the enfranchisement of these irreconcilable Slavs, and to reconstruct her empire on a broad and assured democratic basis. Let her refuse to do so, and there is no alternative for her. Her empire will come tumbling down like a pack of cards.

Chicago Newspaper Consolidations

TWENTY-FIVE years ago there were five morning newspapers published in the English language in Chicago, and an equal number of such evening newspapers. As a result of the latest newspaper absorptions and consolidations in that city, there are now only two morning dailies printed in English. During the last fifty years there have been periods of greater or less length when the number of morning dailies has exceeded five; not since the very early years of the city's history, however, has the number been so low as it is today. The number of evening dailies, also, has occasionally run higher, but at the end of the quarter of a century it is closer to the normal. Of the five morning dailies in existence in 1893, the year of the World's Columbian Exposition, only one, the Tribune, remains. The Tribune's rival during many years, the Times; another rival, the Inter-Ocean; another, the Herald; and still another, the Morning News; after going through the process of absorbing competitors, the ordeal of being absorbed, or the experience of being consolidated and hyphenated, have all passed away. In the year named there was another morning daily, the Globe, a publication of the ephemeral class which need have no place in this record.

Of the five evening newspapers of twenty-five years ago, the Journal, the Daily News, and the Post remain. The Journal was founded in 1844, in succession to the Express, which succeeded the American, Chicago's first daily. The Daily News was founded in 1875, the Post in 1890. The sole survivor among the morning papers, the Tribune, was founded in 1847. Its only absorption was that of the Democratic Press, back in 1858. For a time afterward the paper was known as the Press and Tribune, but in 1860 its original name was restored. Contrary to general belief, the Chicago Tribune antedates the New York Tribune.

The Journal was founded by friends of Henry Clay; the Times was founded by friends of Stephen A. Douglas, one of its first owners being Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the harvester. Coming under the ownership and management of Wilbur F. Storey, the Times soon attained national reputation and great prosperity. Its "Copperhead" tendencies during the Civil War led to its temporary suppression. Up to that time always a Democratic newspaper, it "bolted" in the famous Greeley and Brown campaign. The Inter-Ocean succeeded the Republican, of which Charles A. Dana was for a time the editor, his successor being Joseph B. McCullagh, inventor of the American newspaper interview, who later became editor of the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Republican disappeared, with the greater part of Chicago, in the great fire of October, 1871, and the Inter-Ocean rose from its ruins. The Herald was founded in 1881. At a later date the Chronicle came into existence. At a later date, also, the Morning News became the Record. About the beginning of the nineties, consolidation set in. The Times was merged with the Herald, and the combined newspaper became the Times-Herald. Then the Record was merged with the Times-Herald, and the name Record-Herald was adopted. Then, after a number of years, in the course of which the Chronicle disappeared, the Inter-Ocean was merged into the Record-Times-Herald combination, and now the Record-Herald-Times-Inter-Ocean combination has been absorbed by one of Mr. Hearst's publications, the Examiner, thus literally wiping out four newspapers that, in their time, contributed much toward the upbuilding of the second most important community on the Western Hemisphere. With these extinguished newspapers, at one time or another, have been connected some of the ablest newspaper men and cleverest writers in the country during the last half century.

It seems almost incredible that properties once apparently established on lasting foundations should be so summarily and completely wiped out, and that Chicago, with a population of over 5,000,000 people, should be served by only two English morning newspapers.

Notes and Comments

FEW greater acts of renunciation have ever, surely, been made than that recently announced in the British House of Commons by a noted brewer. The enormous increase in beer duty, he said, was unthinkable as a permanent tax, yet the brewing trade would "offer no opposition now." Considering that, all unthinkable taxes notwithstanding, brewery shares have attained, since the beginning of the war, as much as nine times their original market value, the full depth of this gentleman's patriotic forbearance will be understood and appreciated.

IT IS said that there are many applicants among the journalists of the United States for positions on the projected and prospective press-controlled board of censorship. If this is true, it only goes to prove once more that journalists will recklessly step in where newspaper men fear to tread.

A LETTER from Mesopotamia describing spring on the Tigris has reached The Daily Chronicle of London, and that paper obligingly gives its readers some interesting information of the movements of birds on this ancient river, on the east bank of which Nineveh once stood. During the sunny days which follow the heavy rains the river is littered with thousands of white gulls. These birds take the place of the hawk, which migrates to other climes for the cold weather. The wild geese, too, have migrated in droves: their passing resembled the roar of an express train. In summer time the marshland up the river is a favorite place for storks, kingfishers, pelicans, and flamingoes, and it is a pleasant sight to witness these birds, in their gay and varied plumage, moving up and down the Tigris. As to the quadrupeds, it appears that there is no interruption of the cry of the jackal at night, but that the rats do disappear, though only for a season.

WHEN there is still so much shilly-shallying in the United States over the attitude which the authorities should assume toward enemies within, and so much trepidation lest the enemy alien who would not hesitate at the first opportunity to betray the country that shelters him might be offended, it is pleasant to read how the case of Walter Spreckels, nephew of Claus Spreckels, the California "sugar king," has been attended to in New York. This particular Mr. Spreckels, who for the last sixteen years has been general manager of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, is a native of Germany, from which country he came to the United States thirty years ago. In all this time he has never been moved to take out naturalization papers. Nobody can question his right to remain a German subject, of course, but his right to defy the law which excludes enemy aliens from port water fronts is another matter. He probably thought he could do what less important enemy aliens are forbidden to do, but at last he has found himself mistaken. The works of the Federal Sugar Refining Company are situated on the Yonkers water front, and now their general manager has been ordered to keep away from them.

AFTER Herr von Jagow and Prince Lichnowsky, enter Professor Delbrück! He has rushed into print, not exactly to prove that Germany began the war, but that she must get rid of the pernicious Bismarckian policy which is responsible for Germany's attempt to dominate other nationalities in a Pan-Germanic empire. The Allies can make their own deductions. After all, it really does not much matter that the professor mounts the familiar hobby horse and declares that the Allies started the war, or that he is in favor of disarmament because disarmament would favor Germany. What does matter is that he is another good straw showing the way the wind is beginning to blow in the Fatherland.

A GREAT deal has been said about the need of a thorough civic cleaning up in Rock Island, Ill., and justly said. It is now, therefore, proper to remark that Rock Island is cleaning up as rapidly as possible. Forty-eight saloons, remaining after the Government's establishment of a dry zone of one mile around the arsenal, were closed at 11 o'clock last Thursday night, as a result of a vote taken by the people of the community on April 2. The stock of liquor in the city has been sold, many of the wholesale liquor dealers have moved or are moving away, while the retailers are turning to other lines of merchandise. Rock Island should now be given praise wherever it was formerly subjected to criticism for its toleration of the liquor traffic in a most objectionable form.

AN EASTERN railroad, in the United States, which handles an especially large volume of summer seaside traffic, is striving to provide safeguards at grade crossings for the season now at hand. Experience teaches that there are certain automobilists who apparently cannot be induced to stop, look, and listen. Persons of this class will sometimes even drive through bars or gates lowered or closed for their protection. Only one safeguard is possible in the circumstances, and this is to be found in the abolition of all railroad grade crossings.